



The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.—The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 11½.

No. 27,703 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

EDITOR OF LOCAL PAPER IN COURT.

Legality of Ordinance in Dispute.

A TECHNICAL CASE.

A submission that the Enabling Ordinances of 1922 were ultra vires to the constitution of the Colony and that, further, the Regulation of Hong Kong referring to censorship was outside the Ordinance, was made by Mr. F. H. Loseby at the Central Magistracy this morning, in a case in which the Editors and printers of the Wah Kiu Yat Po and Nam Keung Po were summoned for having printed, published and distributed their paper containing matter in the Chinese language (other than a bona fide trade advertisement), which had not been previously submitted to the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs. Mr. Loseby appeared for the Editors of the Wah Kiu Yat Po.

The printer of the Chung Wah Yat Po and the Editor of the Nam Cheung Po were also summoned on a similar charge. Mr. J. T. Prior appeared on their behalf.

Pleas of not guilty were entered.

Unfair Conditions.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (Assistant Crown Solicitor), opening the case for the prosecution, said that he did not intend to enlarge on the facts, which were simply that these newspapers, one on the 18th and another on the 19th, published articles which had not been submitted to the S.C.A. for censorship.

"I think I may say that it is not alleged that there is anything particularly objectionable about the articles. Similar articles have been published in other papers, but they had previously been censored. What is really an objectionable feature is that the offending papers are able to steal a march on the others and get the information to the public sooner," said counsel.

Referred to Prison Trouble.

His Worship: What, in fact, are these articles?

Counsel: They refer to the so-called strike at the prison.

Counsel went on to say that another point arose, and that was that the publishers and printers were not to know that such articles would have been passed by the Censor. That was apt to have a bad effect because publishers who were law abiding felt that it was not fair that others should publish articles without being censored. They felt, in fact, that they were losing by being censored.

His Worship asked Mr. Loseby what his defence would be, and Mr. Loseby replied that he would maintain that the Ordinance was ultra vires.

Mr. Prior, replying to his Worship, said his defence would rest on the same ground. As to the facts the only objection he made to the prosecution's submission was that Mr. Whyte-Smith had said that similar articles in other papers had been censored, and it was hardly fair to have them lose time in publishing. In actual fact, reports were put in these Chinese papers by the morning of the 18th, and were thus published before those complained of.

Also, his clients possibly saw no harm in publishing articles the substance of which had already appeared. The question of fairness, as put forward by the prosecution, was, therefore, disposed of.

Ordinance Ultra Vires?

His Worship: (to Mr. Loseby): Do I understand that you are going to attempt to maintain that the Ordinance is ultra vires to the constitution of the Colony?

Mr. Loseby replied that that would be his submission, but that he had very little time to study the facts of the case, and would like an adjournment.

His Worship: Do you further suggest that the Regulation is outside the Ordinance?

Mr. Loseby replied that he might suggest that. He added that it might be possible that the Regulation itself was ultra vires. However, he wished to go fully into the matter.

Replying to His Worship, Mr.

ILICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

Far Eastern Conditions Seen by Commission.

CHINA NOT COVERED

Geneva, Yesterday. The League Council has accepted Siam's invitation to hold an opium smoking conference in Bangkok in November. The Council adopted the report of the Commission of Inquiry into opium smoking, covering all Far Eastern countries except China, which was not visited because it was not invited by the Chinese Government.

The report stated that the illicit traffic in opium prevented a complete suppression of opium smoking, although in some territories it was better controlled and partially reduced.

The Commission urged the League to do its utmost to assist Government's control of the illicit traffic by the limitation of poppy cultivation and preventive measures against smuggling and illicit use of the drug.

M. Ali Khan (Persia) said that poppy cultivation in Persia would be suppressed if the League would financially assist if necessary.

Mr. Marshall (India) said that the Government of India had not yet received the report, but he personally supported the Chinese representative and protested against the statements contained in the report regarding the situation in the interior of China—Reuter.

WORLD'S IDLE.

SAID TO APPROXIMATE 20,000,000.

DOUBLE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Geneva, Yesterday. There are over 11,000,000 unemployed persons in Europe, namely over the double amount a year ago, it is estimated by the International Labour Office. The world's unemployed approximate 20,000,000.—Reuter.

VIOLENT STORM.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SINKS IN BLACK SEA.

PASSENGERS DROWNED.

Bucharest, Yesterday. During a violent storm in the Black Sea the Russian steamer Zavasli sank, 14 passengers and 62 members of the crew being drowned. Numerous fishing boats are missing.—Reuter.

THEFTS FROM SHIPS.

FITTER JAILED FOR STEALING COPPER.

Several larcenies from steamers at Taku Docks were mentioned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Police Court this morning. Mr. G. Bird (head watchman) appeared for the Dockyard.

A fitter was given four weeks' jail for the theft of some sheet copper from on board the N.Y.K. motor vessel Asama Maru. Mr. K. Mizutani, an officer, stated that the copper had been cut from a plating in the engine room.

In the second case, an odd job cooie was noted out with a similar purpose for the theft of a piece of lead piping, the property of Taku Docks. Mr. Bird said that the piping had been definitely cut off from a ship under repair.

Two other odd job cooies were each fined \$10 or in default four days' jail for the theft of a pot of paint.

Whyte-Smith stated that although the Hon. Mr. A. D. Wood, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who was present in Court) would be going away next week, he did not think his attendance would be necessary.

His Worship accordingly adjourned the case until January 28 (Wednesday) at 1.15 p.m., when the legal argument of the defence will be heard.

Replying to His Worship, Mr.

DEFEAT FOR FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Sequel to Debate on Agriculture.

CABINET RESIGNS.

Paris, Yesterday. In the Chamber to-day the Government were defeated by 293 votes to 283 on a debate arising out of the interpellation of the wheat policy, and decided to resign.—Reuter.

Parliament to Decide. M. Steeg envisaged the Cabinet's collective resignation, but M. Boret and M. Meyer proposed individual resignation. At last the Cabinet agreed that Parliament will decide.

Another Report. The Government were beaten in the Chamber on the agricultural question. M. Steeg resigned.

Minister Blamed. The President has accepted the Cabinet's resignation. The Government's defeat was the result of an open disagreement by M. Meyer, Under-Secretary of National Economy, with the policy announced by the Minister of Agriculture, M. Boret, last week, to raise the wheat prices in the interests of the farmer. Subsequently it was discovered that M. Boret's plan was disclosed in a trade paper as far back as December, coincidental with which there was heavy wheat speculation.

The motion on which the Government were defeated was moved by M. Buyat, a member of the Franklin Bouillon Group, who regretted that the speculative manoeuvres were due to a premature declaration by the Minister of Agriculture.—Reuter.

London, Yesterday. The result of the Court-Martial held here to-day on the Commanding Officer and the Watch Officer of the Pandora (not the Proteus, as stated yesterday) is now announced. The Watch Officer, Lieut. Turnbull, has been dismissed from his ship and severely reprimanded for neglecting his duties as Watch Officer on December 16.—Reuter.

[The submarine Pandora, accompanied by the Perses, Poseidon, and Proteus, left Portsmouth on December 18 to form a new flotilla and replace the 'L' Class vessels, and is reported to have collided with the Proteus in the Straits of Gibraltar on December 16.]

Lucia Mutiny. London, Yesterday. At the fourth and last of the Lucia court-martials, Able-Seaman Joseph Luck has been sentenced to six months' detention.—Reuter.

SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL.

Naval Officer Dismissed His Ship.

SEVERELY REPRIMANDED.

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London, Yesterday. The House of Commons debate was adjourned to January 27.—Reuter.

EWIN & CRICHTON MATCHED.

Middleweight Title Fight Arranged.

The China Mail learns that the much-discussed scrap bout between Seaman Harry Ewin, and Jock Crichton has become established fact. The pair have accepted terms for a middleweight championship fight at the next tournament of the Hong Kong Boxing Association, which is scheduled for February 7.

This should prove a great attraction, and a capacity house is assured.

U.S. LIQUOR LAWS TO BE MODIFIED?

Lively Discussion by Politicians.

REPUBLICANS SCARED.

Washington, Yesterday. The conflicting opinions expressed in the Wickersham Prohibition Report have started lively discussions among politicians. President Hoover's apparent condemnation of the proposals to modify Prohibition have seemingly frightened Republican bosses, who fear that a too decided attitude may split the Party at the next presidential election in 1932. Senator Fess, Chairman of the Republic National Committee, has caused a sensation in political circles by denying after a private interview with the President that Mr. Hoover had irrevocably opposed any modification of the liquor laws. Senator Fess asserted that the President was keeping an open mind on the subject.—Reuter's American Service.

Supplies Exhausted.

In view of the rivers in Kwangsi having been subjected to blockade, since the outbreak of hostilities, the inhabitants in inland districts are in urgent need of daily commodities which had been exhausted a long time ago. General Wang Shao-hung, who represented the Ironside-Kwangsi leaders to interview President Chiang, the Kwangsi situation appears more likely to be settled by pacific means. While staying in Hong Kong, General Wang is quoted as saying that he has been devoting his full energy to the early termination of the Kwangsi war, with the object of uniting the troops in the province for the suppression of Communist-bandits whose activities have spread to the extent of one-third of the province.

Canton, Yesterday.

Consequent on the departure from Hong Kong for Nanking of General Wang Shao-hung, who represented the Ironside-Kwangsi leaders to interview President Chiang, the Kwangsi situation appears more likely to be settled by pacific means. While staying in Hong Kong, General Wang is quoted as saying that he has been devoting his full energy to the early termination of the Kwangsi war, with the object of uniting the troops in the province for the suppression of Communist-bandits whose activities have spread to the extent of one-third of the province.

Second Step.

The second step taken is that the rebel leaders Li Tsung-yan, Chang Fat-kuai and Pei Hsung-hai are to release another circular telegram, announcing their retirement and departure for foreign countries.

The Central Government will then appoint a high officer to take over their troops. After that the 8th Route (Canton) and 10th Route (Yunnan) armies will withdraw back to their respective provinces from Kwangsi.

Five Conditions.

According to a report, General Wang Shao-hung told a Hong Kong pressman that he was carrying five conditions, in connection with the settlement of the Kwangsi situation. The Central Government for discussion, namely—

1. The reorganisation and dis-

bands of Kwangsi troops;

2. The dispositions of Kwangsi troops;

3. The withdrawal of warrants of arrest against Li Tsung-yan and Pei Hsung-hai;

4. The payment of \$100,000 each as travelling expenses to the above leaders;

5. Kwangsi to be governed by its native sons.

There is nothing mentioned in the above report regarding the Ironside, who, it is said, will be reorganised into Kwangsi Province.

Meanwhile, however, the Chinese government will be carried out.—Reuter.

Rugby, Yesterday.

Sir Akbar Hydarie, and mem-

bers of the Hyderabad State dele-

gation to the Indian Conference

entreated the Premier, Mr.

MacDonald, last night.

Sir Akbar Hydarie said that

during the conference, they had

reached a degree of unanimity on

the main issues which he regard-

ed as a most remarkable achieve-

ment, and even were a settlement

not reached, there had been a dis-

tant relaxation of tension; and

he paid a warm tribute to the

sympathetic reception that Indian

delegations had received. In Brit-

ain, and the ultimate knowledge

of Indian problems displayed by

Mr. MacDonald—British Wireless

Service.

GENERAL STRIKES TO BE LEGALISED?

Heated Debate on Trade Amendment Bill.

REJECTION MOVED.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Amendment Bill, aimed at modifying the Trade Disputes Act, carried by the Conservative Government after the general strike of 1926, came up for second reading. The Attorney-General refuted the opposition's objection to the Bill, which legalised the general strike, and said that the Government proposed to place the Trade Unions in the same position as before the passage of the 1927 Act.

Danger to Liberty.

The Attorney-General said that the new Bill is a political strike or strike with an object other than that of furthering the trade dispute, became illegal.

Mr. Baldwin, in moving the rejection of the Bill, said that a compromise on the Bill was impossible. The Bill was a danger to individual liberty and certain circumstances of State.—Reuter.</p

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction

to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1931, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at King Kowloon Street, Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Property No.	Locality.	Dimensions in Feet				Conditions in which Held	Value in Hong Kong
			N.	S.	E.	W.		
1	King Kowloon Street, Wong Nei Chung.	As per sale plan.	4,720	20	10	10	As per sale plan.	4,720

1. Land, 100 ft. by 100 ft.

SPORT NOTICES

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

28th February, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 7th March, 1931

RAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are now ready and may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

Entries CLOSE on SATURDAY, 24th January, 1931.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES for the Annual Race Meeting must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before SATURDAY, 24th January, 1931, at 3 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary,
Hong Kong, 20th January, 1931.

GENERAL NOTICES

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REDUCTION
For 30 Days.

TUESDAY, January 27, 1931, commencing at 11.30 a.m., at No. 178, The Peak.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

Also
Numerous Pot Plants.
(Full particulars from catalogue.)

On View from Monday, Noon, January 26, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, January 22, 1931.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions from the Liquidators of The Industrial Commercial Bank to sell by Public Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1931, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at the premises of The Industrial Commercial Bank, Queen's Road Central.

A Large Quantity of Valuable OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.
Comprising:—

Teak Desk, Office Chairs, Typewriting Tables, Teak Filing Cabinet, Large Carved Teak Table and Chairs, Teak Benches, Bookcases, Teak Telephone Booth, Large and Small Steel Filing Cabinets, Copying Press, Remington Typewriter, Wall Clock, Table Fans, Electric Wall Fans, Electric Lights and Fittings, Large Mirrors, Burroughs Adding Machine, Sandstrand Adding Machine, Monroe Calculating Machine, Automatic Time Stamp Machine, etc.

Also
Large Combination Steel Cabinet, Herring Hall Marvin Safe, York Safe.

On View from Tuesday, January 27, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, January 22, 1931.

AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY

By A. H. CROOK, O.B.E., M.A.

W. K. KAY, M.A.

W. L. HANDYSIDE, M.A., B.Sc.

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MUST PAY.Negligence, Proven in
Bank's Actions.

AN IMPUDENT FRAUD.

A decision in favour of the Bank of Portugal was reached on December 22, after a 21-days trial of the action they brought against Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of Great Winchester Street, E.C., claiming, originally, more than \$1,000,000, says the Daily Mail.

The action arose out of the Portuguese banknote fraud of 1925. The bank maintained that the loss it suffered in consequence of the fraud was occasioned by the negligence of Messrs. Waterlow in printing unauthorised notes on forged orders produced by a man named Marang, who was associated with the conspirators.

Messrs. Waterlow denied the allegations against them and maintained that the bank had acted negligently.

Unparalleled Fraud.

Mr. Justice Wright, in giving judgment, said he had formed a clear view and reached a definite conclusion on all the material aspects of the case.

The claim, he said, arose out of a most elaborate fraud which was unparalleled in the history of our commercial life. In character and design the fraud was very simple. It involved getting possession of spurious and unauthorised notes and putting them into circulation to the profit of the adventurers. That involved getting a banknote printer to print them, and by very bad luck the conspirators chose the well-known firm of Waterlow as their instrument for that purpose.

By a series of ingenious tricks they obtained delivery of 580,000 notes. The conspirators succeeded through the ingratiating manners of a Dutchman, Marang, who was their emissary.

Having got the notes, the conspirators formed a bank with the sanction of the Portuguese authorities, but their very success was their undoing, because the scale of their operations attracted attention, and attention brought detection. They were arrested, notes were seized, and they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

As a result of that crime—a most dramatic and interesting crime if its complete history were told—the Bank paid out in good notes about \$1,000,000 sterling and the action was brought. The Bank, however, had had the benefit of the realisation of the assets taken from the conspirators.

Marang's Resource.

Marang, said Mr. Justice Wright, was handsome in exterior and of prepossessing manners. Marang told Messrs. Waterlow a circumstantial story about the finances of Angola, and Sir William Waterlow was thoroughly impressed by Marang's manners, appearance, and credentials. When Messrs. Waterlow wrote a letter which they proposed sending to the Governor of the Bank setting out the state that the business had reached, Marang rose to the occasion with extraordinary rapidity and intelligence.

"Here one sees again the skill, ingenuity, and resource of Marang," remarked Mr. Justice Wright, "because he at once said, 'My secretary is going from the Hague to Lisbon shortly. Give me the letter to the Governor and I will get my secretary to deliver it in person'." Had that letter reached the Governor it would, of course, have brought an authoritative statement from him. In reply to that letter Marang produced a letter from the Governor which practically forbade any direct communication with the Governor and which meant that the Bank was being handled over body and soul to Marang.

A Sad Reflection.

Mr. Justice Wright said he accepted the position that a letter which Sir William Waterlow wrote to the governor of the bank in January 1925 was written and not received. Had it been received it would have put a stop to the unfortunate proceedings, but somehow the letter disappeared.

Mr. Justice Wright pointed out that Marang took the notes away in trunks, and added:

"It is a sad reflection on the fairness of Marang that he did not pay his last instalment for the printing of the notes, or for the trunks which were specially purchased for him. He left Waterlow owing them \$486. Up to that stage nobody knew what had happened. Messrs. Waterlow had been acting in good faith and were unsuspecting, and the Bank of Portugal did not know the notes were in existence."

If there was an unintentional user without authority of the bank's plates by the printers, it seemed to him that the risk of that user fell upon the printers. In such case the printers had to bear the consequences. The directors of Messrs. Waterlow, in his

view, fell short of that standard of care as the very special nature of their employment in such a business as banknote printing required.

"Want of Due Care."

In the present case a gentleman of the greatest ingenuity and with the highest credentials placed the order:

But the defendants ought to have been more wary than they were.

It may well be said that their error was something which might well be extenuated, and it is no reflection on a great company that in particular circumstances they have fallen into a particularly ingenious trap, and have been the victims of a fraudulent crime which was without example and which would not be anticipated by any reasonable man thinking of the matter at the time.

There was a want of due care and due order standing on the part of the directors. There is an enormous responsibility on the printers of banknotes.

In such a case printers could not accept a situation without the closest and most stringent scrutiny, and quite unexceptional proofs, that what was being done was being done in the appropriate form. Messrs. Waterlow should not have trusted, in such a matter, a single person, and should not have accepted such a position of confidence when there were many lines of inquiry which, had they thought fit, they might have taken.

With regard to the plea of contributory negligence, Mr. Justice Wright said that none of the things done by the bank of the discovery of the fraud constituted want of due care on the part of the bank in the conduct of its own affairs.

It is a view something ought to have been done by the bank to minimise the damages by receiving and discussing the situation when Messrs. Waterlow's representatives came to interview them in Lisbon. Some allowance ought therefore to be made on those lines from the amount claimed.

The bank was not justified in going to the very end paying out notes without discrimination. There would have to be judgment for the bank. He would allow \$80,000 from the amount claimed in respect of 16,000 notes which might have been saved.

Making that allowance and giving the credit mentioned previously there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for \$531,851 with costs.

In a legal argument Mr. Birkehead maintained that the figure of the judgment should be \$423,061.

Mr. Justice Wright said he would consider the question of amount later and enter judgment after hearing further argument. He saw no reason, however, why the costs should not follow the event.

WORTHLESS CHEQUE

EUROPEAN SENTENCED FOR
UTTERING.

NO FUNDS.

The case in which a European named R. S. Forsyth-Forrest is charged on three counts of cheating, was heard in the Kuala Lumpur Police Court on January 5, before Mr. G. A. de C. do Moubray, when the accused pleaded guilty to all three charges.

The charges were that he cheated Mr. Lim Hock-kee, the manager of the Great Eastern Hotel, Ampang Road, on December 6, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver to him \$100; that on December 8, at the same hotel, he dishonestly induced the manager to give him cash and provide board and lodging to the extent of \$30; and that on December 6, he cheated Mr. V. O. Rice, the clerk and accountant at the Empire Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver to him cash, and provide board and lodging to the extent of \$100.

On the accused pleading guilty to the charges, Mr. C. D. Colber, Court Chief Inspector, informed the magistrate that Mr. McGregor of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank was present in Court, and if necessary could be questioned regarding accused's account with the Bank.

A Credit Balance of \$4.81.

Mr. James Arthur McGregor, Assistant in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Kuala Lumpur, called to the witness-box, stated that on December 6, the balance standing to the credit of accused's account was \$4.81.

This amount had been standing from November 18, and between November 18 and December 6, there had been one cheque tendered which was referred back to the drawer (accused).

After December 6, other such cheques were tendered.

His Worship to accused: Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?

Accused: I wish to state that I have settled the amounts mentioned in the three charges and I hold receipts.

The receipts were



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 HEIAN MARU Thursday, 26th February.
 LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
 KATORI MARU Saturday, 24th January.
 KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 7th February.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
 KITANO MARU Thursday, 10th February.
 BOMHAI via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
 TOTORI MARU Tuesday, 27th January.
 YAMAGATA MARU Friday, 30th January.
 SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
 GINYO MARU Sunday, 1st February.
 SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
 KAWACHI MARU Thursday, 20th February.
 NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.
 TATAGO MARU Friday, 6th February.
 TAKETOYO MARU Sunday, 1st March.
 LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa.
 DELAGOA MARU Sunday, 15th February.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 RANGOON MARU Thursday, 29th January.
 NAGATO MARU Saturday, 7th February.
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp via Singapore, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Atlas Maru	Mon.	9th Feb.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Santos & Buenos Aires via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.	La Plata Maru	Fri.	6th Feb.
KARACHI & BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.	Shunko Maru	Tues.	3rd Feb.
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DARES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MONIBASA via Singapore & Colombo.	Chicago Maru	Thurs.	5th Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND via Manila.	Melbourne Maru	Wed.	4th Feb.
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.	Seattle Maru	Sunday,	1st Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Japan Ports.	Africa Maru (From Shanghai)	Sat.	24th Jan.
NEW YORK via Japan ports, Los Angeles & Panama. Call Direct at Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore.	Sanyo Maru	Fri.	6th Feb.
JAPAN PORTS (Freight Service).	Tacoma Maru	Sun.	25th Jan.
HAIPHONG via Hulhew & Pukhui (Fortnightly).	Menado Maru	Thurs.	5th Feb.
KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy (Every Sunday Noon).	Hozen Maru	Sun.	25th Jan.
TAKAO via Swatow & Amoy (Fortnightly).	Canton Maru	Sun.	1st Feb.
	Deli Maru	Thurs.	29th Jan.

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DEPRESSION REACHES JAPAN.

Completion of N.Y.K. & O.S.K. Programmes.

REQUIREMENTS EXCEEDED.

After a period of prosperity, the Japanese shipbuilding industry is now keenly feeling both local and world depression. This fact is brought into prominence by a review recently issued by no less an authority than Mr. Eisaburo Kusano. It is from his review that the following data has largely been collated. During 1929 Japan launched close on 165,000 tons gross of ships, a new high record since the war boom from 1916-1921. In February, 1930, there was approximately 210,000 tons under construction in Japanese yards, but now, notwithstanding the enormous building programme of the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. (the main factor of the late shipbuilding revival in Japan), their programmes being virtually completed, "shipbuilders now already suffer from the acute want of work again."

During the first six months of last year 39 ships aggregating 110,000 tons were launched, while on July 1 there were 33 under construction, totalling 139,662 tons, 22 being Diesels of 127,310 tons, two ships, 235 tons of sailing ships, the remainder being steamers.

During the first half of 1930 12 vessels aggregating 107,000 tons were completed, including the motorships Chichibu Maru, Melbourne Maru, Hikawa Maru, Brisban Maru, Helyo Maru, Tatsuta Maru, Terukuni Maru, Rio de Janeiro Maru, and Kinai Maru.

This comparatively wholesale completion and launching of important vessels leaves the outlook by no means encouraging, and it is evident that Japan's shipbuilding capacity to-day by far exceeds present requirements. Even with the recent revival, when there were 200,000 tons of ships under construction, only about 80 per cent of total equipment was engaged. Excess of extension of their capacity during the war boom is blamed for the present acute depression.

Notwithstanding the decline in demand for new boats in and after 1922, Japanese shipyard capacity had scarcely diminished, but the earthquake of 1923 delivered a blow to shipyards in the affected area. Even then, shipbuilding capacity to-day is four to five times as large as in pre-war days.

The annual launching of ships in Japan fluctuated within narrow limits of the 50,000-ton mark before the war. Subsequently, however, the tonnage increased by leaps and bounds until in the year 1919 it reached a total of 610,000 tons. In 1930 Japan ranked third in international shipbuilding, and her dockyards had thirteen times as much work to do as compared with pre-war days, and their building capacity was increased from 8 to 10 times, due to the boom stimulation. Before the war there were five ship-

building companies operating six yards equipped with 17 slips. During the war the companies increased in number to 56 running 57 yards and 157 slips.

This rapid extension, which appears to have been somewhat reckless in view of later developments, provided for a phenomenal increase in the demand for slips in Japan, but builders were stimulated with the idea of the Imperial Navy's famous eight-eighth fleet programme in view, and appeared satisfied that there would be ample work long after the war boom was over. The Washington Conference, however, put an end to their dreams, and construction soon sank to its former 50,000 tons level, which was Japan's average production from 1901-1915 and 1922 to 1927.

Sale of Second-Hand Tonnage.

But the decline in the volume of ships launched in and after 1927 was partly due to the import of second-hand European ships.

With all European nations building the newest types of vessels necessary for both speed and economy in the struggle for trade supremacy, many old vessels were sold at bargain prices as unsuitable for the new era of competition. These were readily purchased by Japanese shipping concerns which needed to adjust the high prices of their boats on their registers. While on paper the scheme looked good, in reality it proved a fatal move.

So great were the importations of cheap second hand boats that on short order some 1,500,000 tons were purchased, a far greater volume than Japan had ever previously owned. This had also the effect of reducing the efficiency of Japanese commercial fleets to such an extent that many were forced out of business in the international market as business declined and competition increased.

In 1927 Japan commenced to restrict the importation of old ships, and in that year 100,000 tons only were imported chiefly for scrapping, and the tonnage operated sharply declined. This tendency was further accentuated, so that in 1929 only 33,000 tons were imported practically all for scrapping.

In consideration of the fact that the Navy's work given by private yards is practically one-third of their total engagement and that the commercial condition is so unfavourable, there seems but a lean chance for new building orders, and the plight of the shipbuilders looks very gloomy.

In 1912-14 Japan had about 1,500,000 tons of shipping: to-day this tonnage has increased to 4,500,000 tons, including many of "cruising" ships, built during the war boom and about 1,500,000 tons of imported vessels. This makes repair work about three times as great as in pre-war days.

Mr. Kusano says: "The shipbuilding industry in this country has been active during the past few years. It has resulted from factors of temporary nature, however, and the liveliness is already gone. Included among these factors are three major ones, which are: (1) the easiness of the money market, (2) the construction of new ships to be placed on subsidized lines, and, (3) the craze for Diesel engined ships."

The construction of new fast ships, including steamers, then started in rapid succession at dockyards, most grown from absence of work for many years.

Most of the new tonnage was Diesel equipped with engines of the newest design specially constructed for Pacific trade. Then the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. found it incumbent on them to build new ships to place on the subsidized lines, and as they decided to adopt Diesel engines, the phenomenal activity in Diesel construction in Japan is easily explained. The subsidized vessels are now virtually completed and no further extension of the system is yet in sight.

At the beginning of 1930 out of the 200,000 tons under construction in Japanese yards, some 120,000 to 180,000 tons were for the subsidized lines or classified as special ships. The balance of 70,000 to 80,000 tons roughly corresponds to the tonnage Japan annually loses either by disaster or scrapping. This tonnage is slightly more than was built during the worst period after the war, 1925-26, when launching had fallen to about 50,000 tons. It is now believed that in view of present conditions and future outlook construction of new ships in Japan in and after 1931 will decline to about 70,000 or 80,000 tons.

Motorships Replacing Steamers. The only bright spot is the recent activities of shipping companies in the replacement of reciprocating steamers with Diesel vessels. The reason is because they cannot carry on business with any margin of profit without them.

If the money market becomes tight, and if the prevailing low rates of freight (now below even Diesel rate) continue, shipping companies may change their minds. They might be contented with partial improvements, such as the installation of patent rudders or exhaust turbines on old steamers instead of building new Diesel boats. In face of the severe depression many firms are wavering in their plans to build new Diesel vessels, and one firm which had placed a contract with the Mitsubishi Nagasaki yard for a 9,800-ton Diesel ship has recently cancelled the order.

The only plan worth mentioning for new construction drafted since the commencement of 1930 are Kohuji Kisen's two 10,000-ton Diesel liners, Dairen Kisen's four 4,500-ton cargo boats, Iino Shoji's one 12,000-ton oil tanker, and the Government Railway's two 4,000-ton Diesel ferry boats, to be operated between Shimonoseki and Fusan Chosen.

The conclusion of the London Naval Treaty was another unfavourable factor for Japanese yards, since the Imperial Navy's building programme is about cut in two. The annual average spending is about 88,000,000 yen. While it has not been announced how far the programme will be carried out in the fiscal year 1931-2, it is worth noting that the Navy used to give 35 per cent of its entire building work to civilian yards, the naval arsenals doing the remainder. About 60 per cent of the work reserved for the naval arsenals is also subcontracted to civilian concerns, this virtually means that about 70 per cent of the entire programme ultimately finds its way to private yards.

In consideration of the fact that the Navy's work given by private yards is practically one-third of their total engagement and that the commercial condition is so unfavourable, there seems but a lean chance for new building orders, and the plight of the shipbuilders looks very gloomy.

In 1912-14 Japan had about 1,500,000 tons of shipping: to-day this tonnage has increased to 4,500,000 tons, including many of "cruising" ships, built during the war boom and about 1,500,000 tons of imported vessels. This makes repair work about three times as great as in pre-war days.

Against this the increased number of docks able to accommodate large vessels has increased by 50 per cent, so that virtually even with the business spread over all yards it amounts to about twice what it formerly did. The result is that nearly all concerns, in the absence of new contracts, are concentrating on repairs and converting their establishments accordingly. This appears to be Japan's big chance of overcoming her difficulties, especially as many of the larger concerns are engaged in the manufacture of building materials for civil engineering projects.

Rationalisation Project.

Meanwhile a national issue has been raised on rationalisation of the shipbuilding industry in Japan; in mid-July the Extraordinary Industrial Investigation Commission recommended to the Government three alternate plans:

1. To effect an amalgamation of all the shipbuilding companies.

2. To promote a new company under joint investment of shipbuilding companies with the object of undertaking a joint management of the shipbuilding enterprises.

3. To promote a new company under joint investment of shipbuilding companies with the object of transferring the management from the present owners to the new company.

As a result much discussion took place, and at least one practical proposal suggested that the four companies in Kwantu be merged, and also the six companies in Kansai. Present indications are that the four



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companies in Kwantu have possibilities of being amalgamated into one concern, frequent meetings having taken place between the chief executives with favourable results.

Included in important plans now pending, the Government proposes financial accommodation to shipping companies. It is understood that the Government proposes to grant an annual loan to the amount of 10,000,000 yen for three consecutive years at a special low interest rate through the Industrial Bank of Japan on condition that ships having a cargo capacity of not less than 6,000 tons, and a sea speed of not less than 14 knots at half load, be built; it is further understood that the loan is redeemable in about 15 years, and that it is to be granted up to two-thirds of the cost of construction of each of such ships.

If this plan materialises, the Government is to grant a loan of 30,000,000 yen in three years; as the loan is to be made up to two-thirds of the cost of construction, the annual amount to be spent in shipbuilding under this system will come to 15,000,000 yen, which, converted into tonnage of Diesel cargo boats, corresponds to 80,000 to 90,000 tons. In view of the fact that the annual launchings of new ships stood at about 50,000 tons even when the industry was most severely depressed after the war, this addition of 80,000 to 90,000 tons should keep the shipyards fairly busy. One outstanding difficulty in the realisation of this plan is that while the Government will guarantee payment of interest, it will not compensate the banks the total amount of loan in case of a total loss. Without this guarantee, few banks would undertake the loan, because they are exceedingly wary as regards financial accommodation to shipping and shipbuilding concerns, having had bitter experiences in the past. Unless a way can be found out of this impasse, it is feared that the companies which can avail themselves of this proposed system will be limited only to those which can raise funds elsewhere even without the aid of the system.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following British warships were in harbour to-day:

Berwick—North wall.

Bruce—North wall.

Cornflower—In dock.

Cumberland—No. 3 buoy.

Herald—South wall.

Hermea—No. 1 buoy.

Iroquois—North wall.

Marazion—No. 18 buoy.

Medway—West wall.

Oswald—In dock.

Osrif—In dock.

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COMORIN	15,132	31st Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KIDDERPORE	5,334	5th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
PERIM	7,648	10 a.m.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KASHGAR	0,005	7th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MALWA	10,980	28th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
KHIVA	9,135	7th Mar.	Mars., London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KHYBER	0,114	14th Mar.	Mars., London, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
SOMALI	—	21st Mar.	Mars., London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAWALPINDI	16,019	28th Mar.	Mars., London & London.
KARANAL	9,128	11th Apr.	Mars., London, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	16,508	25th Apr.	Mars., London & London.
KALYAN	9,144	9th May	Mars., London, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
COMORIN	15,132	23rd May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KASHMIR	8,985	6th June	Mars., London, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
RANPURA	16,601	20th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KASHGAR	9,005	4th July	M'seilles, London, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	18th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KHYBER	9,114	1st Aug.	M'seilles, London, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	16,508	15th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KARANAL	9,128	29th Aug.	Mars., London & London.
CATHAY	15,121	12th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KALYAN	9,144	26th Sept.	Mars., London & London.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

		1931.	
TALMA	10,000	7th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	6,949	27th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	17th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

		1931.	
NELLORE	6,853	31st Jan.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney
TANDA	6,956	28th Feb.	& Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st Apr.	

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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via Suez.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

		1931.	
KHIVA	9,135	27th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MALWA	10,080	31st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ALIPORE	5,273	1st Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
TANDA	6,058	6th Feb.	Shai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
TARADA	0,949	8th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KHYBER	7,114	10th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
SOMALI	—	22nd Feb.	Amoy, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KALYAN	10,000	23rd Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	28th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
TALAMBA	8,018	6th Mar.	Shai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KARMALA	9,128	14th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	20th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
RAJPUTANA	16,536	27th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NELLORE	6,853	6th Apr.	Shai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
KALYAN	9,144	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
COMORIN	15,132	24th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
KASHMIR	8,985	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,956	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
RANPURA	16,601	22nd May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	5th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	19th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NELLORE	6,853	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka & Y'hama.
RAJPUTANA	16,536	17th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KARMALA	9,128	31st July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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Agents: Hong Kong (April 1, 1931).

NEW SUBMARINES.

OTWAY AND OXLEY JOIN BRITISH NAVY.

Rugby, Yesterday. An offer from the Commonwealth of Australia to transfer from the Royal Australian Navy to the Royal Navy the submarines Otway and Oxley, has been accepted, and the vessels will shortly join the Mediterranean Fleet, taking the place of older submarines, two of which will now be scrapped.

The Otway and Oxley were completed in 1927, and have a displacement of 1,635 tons, with an armament of one four inch, one smaller gun, and eight torpedo tubes.

—British Wireless Service.

MARINERS WARNED.

A notice to mariners issued by the Hon. Harbour Master yesterday states:—

Cable laying operations will be carried out in the cable reserve between Kowloon Point and Victoria from Tuesday, January 27 to Thursday, January 29, inclusive. The vessel employed will exhibit the usual signal for cable ships.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Thursday, Jan. 22. Chung Hwah, Chinese str., 3,871 tons, Capt. S. Nakano, from Tsingtao, buoy No. A11.

Shun Tai Hong, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. J. Atkins, from Wuhu, buoy No. C2.—B. & S. Grays Harbour, American str., 5,442 tons, Capt. John Dyke, from Manila, buoy No. A10.—States S.S. Co.

Hopsang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. P. R. Gay Cumming, from Canton, buoy No. B1.—J. M. & Co.

Hung sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.

Jui chow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. D. D. Richards, from Canton, buoy No. B20.

Kamo, British str., 725 tons, Capt. Wilkins, from Whampoa, Yau-mati Anchorage.—Williamson & Co.

Klung chow, British str., 1,545 tons, Capt. W. Larier, from Swatow, buoy No. B9.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. J. Layton, from Amoy, buoy No. B14.—B. & S.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. R. Nagayama, from Canton, buoy No. C3.

N.Y.K. Lossiebank, British str., 3,437 tons, Capt. W. A. Smith, from Manila, Standard Oil Wharf.

Soo chow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. P. J. Green, from Utrecht, Dutch str., 709 tons, Capt. J. H. Kop, from Tamsui, Tai kotsui Anchorage.—A.P.C.

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All claims against the steamship must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 8th February, 1931, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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Hong Kong, Friday, Jan. 23, 1931.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

The three riders which on Tuesday concluded the enquiry into the deaths of two Chinese infants, concerning the identity of whose corpses some confusion seems to have existed, draw attention to a state of affairs which calls for a thorough investigation by the authorities.

It will be recalled that on November 14, 1930, a parcel, from which a leg was protruding, was found lying under a bush in the Public Gardens, near Albany Road. The Central Police Station was notified and in due course the body was removed by the Sanitary Department coolies and taken to the Public Mortuary.

According to Dr. A. V. Grieves, when he was called to the Mortuary on November 15, he found the bodies of two Chinese babies, numbered three and four respectively. One had been strangled and the other had died a natural death. The Mortuary attendant stated in his evidence that the two bodies were placed on separate slabs on admission, but when he saw them the following morning, other bodies had been placed beside them, and he was unable to distinguish them.

This confusion, it appears, arose out of the failure to attach identity cards to the corpses, and secondly, owing to the fact that a strip of print cloth which was found tied around the neck of the murdered infant was not preserved. In the words of the third rider, "The two bodies involved must have been mixed up at the Mortuary owing to the fact that the steps taken by the Mortuary

was absent. Altogether there would seem to be an entire lack of organisation among the staff at the Mortuary, and nothing to prevent any person depositing, removing, or otherwise interfering with bodies that have been deposited there. There also appears to be no recognised system by means of which the bodies may be identified, for, if the evidence of a Sanitary Department coolie is to be given credence, he had never, in all his experience, seen a card attached to a body.

The dangers of a system, if it can be called even that, which admits of such laxity and confusion, are only too evident. The whole case leaves one with a sense of misgiving and uneasiness, and if stringent action does not follow these revelations, then it is time that a protest were aired in public.

News in Brief.

Mrs. A. T. Hamilton is to distribute the prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie School next Thursday morning.

Knocked down by a tramcar in Des Voeux Road Central near Western Street yesterday a Chinese man, 68 years of age, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his head and spine.

Chan Kin-ying, (28), a kept woman, at 472 Hennessy Road, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from some form of poisoning said to have been self-administered. Her condition is serious.

An unemployed Chinese, Chan (29), was to-day charged at the Kowloon Magistracy with breaking and entering a dwelling at Lam Lo Mei village, and stealing a quilt, property of Tam Kwan. Two months' imprisonment was imposed.

The Committee of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations towards the funds of the Home:—Mr. J. K. Bousfield, \$10, Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., and its Affiliated Companies, \$300.

Tam Ping (25), and Chan Tak, appeared on similar charges of stealing a piece of timber from a Water Tunnel at Shek Li Pui yesterday, the property of the Hong Kong Pile Driving and Excavation Company. Mr. Butters imposed a fine of \$20 or three weeks' on each defendant.

Li Pun (36) of no fixed address, met his death yesterday morning in the Construction Department of the Royal Naval Dockyard, when a steel plate, weighing about 6 cwt., fell on him from a chain sling. The accident occurred at 9.45 in the morning, and Li Pun died in the Government Civil Hospital at 3 p.m. from his injuries.

Mr. Butters refused to believe that Tang Lin picked up a tape measure two days after leaving prison and gave him the option of \$50 or another month's imprisonment. He was arrested in Canton Road yesterday and charged at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with being in possession of the tape measure, value \$2.

At 4 a.m. yesterday a burglar endeavoured to break into the ground floor of Sincere Terrace, "B" block, occupied by a Chinese and his family. The intruder had skillfully removed the jalouses of the verandah door before the Chinese was aroused from his sleep and blew a Police whistle. The burglar, whose age could not have been more than 20, at once bolted up an adjoining hill.

A pick-pocket was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and two years' police supervision at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. It was stated that the defendant, Ho Ping, an unemployed Chinese, extracted a \$10 note from the pocket of Chan Shui, of 226, Tai Num Street, covering his action by holding his hat over the man's pocket. Complainant's niece, who was with him, saw the defendant's action, and the man was arrested.

Lam Fuk, a native of the Shek Ma village, made another appearance before Mr. Butters, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, on a charge of having, between November 17 and December 24, harboured a girl named Mun Kam (18) without the consent of her grandmother. Mr. M. A. da Silva, appearing for the accused, tendered a plea of guilty and asked that a lenient view be taken, as the defendant had acted in good faith and believed the girl to be over 21. Moreover, the girl had willingly gone with the defendant. Mr. Butters imposed a fine of \$100 or six weeks' imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE. TREE PLANTING ON DARTMOOR.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

To the Editor of "China Mail." Sir,—In regard to your leading article, "Silver Lining," I wish you could emphasise the fact that the recognised and admitted means of trade improvement (lowering of production costs) is not a matter for mills, factories, and direct producers merely. I am fully convinced that the unproductive rate of working by Government, Municipal, and sheltered trades employees (what loafing! Twenty men taking a week to do what one man could do in a couple of hours) is the "bottle-neck" that is hindering the flow of trade and world recovery.

Yours, etc.

ABUNDANCE.

Hong Kong, January 23, 1931.

HELENA MAY.

PIANO AND SONG RECITAL LAST NIGHT.

A delightful concert was given at the Helena May Institute by Mr. and Mrs. Bowes-Smith yesterday evening. This is the first piano and song recital they have given since their return to the Colony and there was a large and appreciative audience to welcome them. Mrs. Bowes-Smith is always at her best in German Lieder and her first group of three songs by Richard Strauss was particularly charming. The lovely "Allerscelyn" was followed by a tender little lullaby "Meinem Kinde" in which the pianissimo high notes were particularly effective. "Standchen," light and rippling, ended a very well chosen group. The accompaniments were perfection in the hands of Mr. Bowes-Smith.

Fascinating Song.

Later, she gave us "Fair House of Joy" (Quitter) a new and fascinating little song by Novello called "Page's Road Song," Lovers Quarrel" (Cyril Scott) and "Adonais". The latter is Landon Ronald's most ambitious song: written in the form of a "Dramatic Scene," to words selected from Shelley's famous "lament" for the poet Keats. It opens with a "recit" which leads to a lovely "Andantino" in G. Minor. A beautiful basket of flowers was handed to Mrs. Bowes-Smith at the close of this song. The accompaniments to the English songs were most sympathetically played by Mr. Dudley Bartlett.

It is always a pleasure to hear Mr. Bowes-Smith play Chopin. His light touch and keen sense of rhythm make the chromatic passages and cadenzas a delight to the ear and he never fails in the more emotional moments. His first group comprised the "Impromptu in F Sharp," the ever-popular "Valses in C Sharp Minor" and the "Valses in A Flat."

Later he gave the "Etude in B" without which no Chopin Recital is complete, the "Prelude in C Minor" and finished with a brilliant and dramatic interpretation of the "Ballad in G. Minor".

A Contrast.

Four solos by Russian Composers ended the programme. "Pres du Berceau" by Moskowski with its graceful swinging melody served as a complete contrast to the sparkle and vivacity of "Scherzo-Etude" by the same composer. Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in G. Sharp Minor" is seldom heard but is no less lovely than the "Prelude in G. Minor" which was brilliantly interpreted and roused such enthusiasm that the pianist was obliged to concede an encore—we could not catch the name of this crisp and delightful little piece but suspect that it was by York Bowen. The next concert is on February 5, organised by Mrs. Grantham and under the patronage of Lady Peel.

—Acwo.

BRITISH PEOPLE.

THRIFTLESS, INDOLENT, LAZY & LUXURY-LOVING.

The Bishop of Chelmsford, the Right Rev. H. A. Wilson, speaking at Witham, Essex, recently said that when young people of to-day looked at pictures of their grandfathers and grandmothers, "very queer old things, no doubt"—they were looking at people who held the world's markets and built up the industries of Great Britain.

The Bishop added:—"We have a million and a quarter unemployed, largely because we have forgotten how to work hard. I can remember when the heads of a business would work five-and-a-half days a week. Now they want to play golf on Saturday, perhaps on Monday, and for half a day on Friday."

"We are thrifless, indolent, pleasure-seeking and luxury-loving, and we are lazy!"

Objections to Big Scheme.

SPOILING GRANDEUR.

Considerable misgivings are being felt in the West of England as a result of the recent decision of the Duchy of Cornwall to lease 5,000 acres of Dartmoor to the Forestry Commission for plantation purposes; 1,329 acres have already been handed over to the care of the Commission.

The afforestation of the portion which comprises Belliver and Laughter marks a further break with the pastoral character of Dartmoor. Devon men have always enjoyed certain rights of pasturage, which were confirmed by King John in 1204; these have been of the utmost importance in an agricultural and stock-raising country.

The enclosure of certain portions of land, which is believed by some to have been carried out at the expense of commoners' rights, dates from the end of the Eighteenth Century; it continued until the close of last century, nearly 22,000 acres were enclosed. Thus much of the best grazing land was devoted to tillage, and thousands of Dartmoor ponies died from want of the sheltered combes, from which they were excluded by the enclosures.

Of recent years, such leases as have not expired have been acquired by the Duchy of Cornwall; and on the reclaimed land both agriculture and afforestation have been attempted. It is generally believed that afforestation has not been a success. Both at Beardown and Fowey sheltered rough pastures have been sacrificed for planting.

A further stage has now been reached by the leasing of the land mentioned to the Forestry Commission. It is believed in many quarters that this will prove a costly experiment at the expense of the taxpayer. Before the War a series of plantations were made at Brimpton, in as favourable a situation as could be found on Dartmoor. These should now be mature; but on the higher ground the average yield per tree is only two lengths of nine feet each.

Primitive Moorland.

A suggestion is being made that Dartmoor should be acquired as a National Park. No place in England preserves primitive conditions so faithfully; no area combines to better effect historical interest with grandeur of moorland scenery. Any scheme of afforestation, such as is now being undertaken, would deprive the Moors of much of its primitive beauty, and would inevitably lead to severe restrictions of public access.

An official of the Forestry Commission admitted that the proposed afforestation had given rise to heated controversy.

"It would not be correct," he added, "to say that previous attempts at plantation on Dartmoor have been a failure. A fairly recent report stated that 'plantations are on the whole quite promising and growth was as good as was expected.' The question of conversion of Dartmoor into a National Park is at present a subject of debate. The National Parks Committee is still sitting, but I understand that its report will be published before long. Nothing that is being done by us would interfere with the adaptation of Dartmoor as a National Park."

"The leasing of the area in question by the Duchy of Cornwall to the Forestry Commission is nothing very remarkable. The Duchy is, in a certain sense, almost a Government Department; all that the recent negotiations amount to is that, instead of supervising the plantations itself, the Duchy has transferred the duty to another department."

Ten Years Ago.

(From the "China Mail" of January 23, 1921.)

To-day's dollar is worth 2/10 15/16.

The Religio e Patria approves the objection of the Rock with respect to the formation of the Y.M.C.A. in Hong Kong as a war memorial and suggests as a permanent and useful monument on the part of the Catholics, which will benefit the whole community, the establishment of a high class college, directed by the able Jesuit Teachers.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING

Ceremony At Yaumati Government School.

HIGH STANDARD OF WORK.

Interesting Speech By the Hon. Mr. S. W. Tso.

The annual prize-giving of the Yaumati Government School took place this morning, those present including the Hon. Mr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., LL.D., and Mr. G. P. Martin.

The Hon. Mr. Tso, in an address given in Chinese, after congratulating the teachers on the excellent work done during the past year, congratulated the pupils for maintaining such a high standard of efficiency, and said that he was sure that the boys who were not receiving prizes to-day would surely do so one day if they persevered. If everyone won a prize, there would be no competition!

They were very lucky indeed to have such a good school to attend, and in view of the fact that the Peninsula was assuming such dimensions, he hoped that the Government would soon see their way clear to erect other schools.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Mr. W. L. Hand-side, M.A., M.Sc., F.R.C.S., thanked Mr. Tso for honouring them with his presence, and after reading the report called upon Mr. Tso to present the prizes.

Dr. Tso, Mr. de Martin, Ladies and Gentlemen, Staff and Boys—

I have great pleasure in presenting the Report of this School for the year ending December 31, 1930—the more so as it is my first, and one is usually thrilled by first experiences. Of course I have once before held the onerous position of Headmaster of a Government District School. That was a thrilling experience that may well imagine when I tell you that it occurred during the stirring days of 1925 when Headmasterships were anything but sinecures. But that is all by the way. My 1930 experiences were if not ideal at least much more pleasant.

A Report such as this must be largely a dry-as-dust affair. We head masters pray for the time when we can follow the example



Alfie skates very well now!
He is not perfect. His father won't let him fetch the beer on them yet.—

Passing Show, London.

of the Chairman at the various Company meetings and say: "The Report has been in your hands for some time; I shall take it as read and merely comment on a few events of outstanding importance." I doubt, however, whether there will be any great desire to answer questions from the "body of the hall." I shall do my utmost to make my remarks brief and I hope to the point.

Attendance.—The School opened 373 times during the year. Maximum Enrolment: 274 as in 1929. Average Daily Attendance: 2547.

Considering the prevalence of malaria among a certain section of the pupils, especially those from the New Territories, the attendance (97.7 per cent) is excellent. There is, however, still a tendency for boys (or their guardians for them) to seek leave on trivial grounds, e.g., "business." Business is not a reasonable excuse for a schoolboy. I would ask all guardians to see that their wards attend regularly and further take a greater interest in what the boys are doing. Only so can good progress be made. We here see that they work in school under the happiest possible conditions but we cannot be with them all the time. Much of our effort must go for nothing if there is lack of interest on the part of parents and guardians. They should make it a point of seeing the Head master, or some member of the Staff once or twice every year and find out what we are trying to do.

Staff.—Except for the Headmastership, there has been little change in the Staffing arrangements during the year. The year started with Mr. Mycock as Head. In April he was transferred to Ellis Kadoorie School and Mr. Brown took charge until he was appointed Acting Inspector of Schools in June, when I was transferred from Queen's College. It says much for the zeal of the

staff that these changes made little difference to the school work.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to report the death on October 17 of one of our Vernacular Masters, Mr. Ng Wan-to. A more conscientious and capable master it would be hard to find anywhere. He is and will be for a long time, sadly missed.

After a short interval when Mr. Chung Hau-sang acted, Mr. Chan Nai-to was appointed vice Mr. Ng.

Fees.—No change was made in fees.

Building and Equipment.—During the Summer Vacation the P.W.D. repaired our leaky roof for which the teachers and pupils of Class 4A were genuinely thankful.

The lighting (both natural and artificial) is unsatisfactory but general improvement along these lines is under consideration.

We managed to get a supply of electric bulbs which made conditions somewhat cheerier.

No change has yet been made in the lavatory arrangements but we hope that will be rectified in the near future.

Additions have been made to our Equipment in the shape of Reading Sheets, Maps, Blackboards and Blackboard Varnish and a Weighing Machine.

This last has been well used already, every boy in the school having been weighed and measured at least once (and the members of the Staff including myself but excluding so far as I am aware, the ladies, a good many times).

We hope to watch the progress of each boy in this way as well as in more intellectual pursuits.

Education is no longer a mere matter of "the Three E's."

Discipline.—This word is terribly old-fashioned and conjures up visions of irate heads armed with cane or tawse. These days are gone, we hope never to return. Few of us have any difficulty as regards disciplining with Chinese boys, but they are not so placid as tradition tries to make out.

The only genuine discipline is obtained through interested work.

Discipline with us is more difficult during Chinese lessons which seems to me to indicate lack of interest. I make bold to say that the Chinese studies in Classes 8 and 7 would be much more satisfactorily done by Anglo-Chinese Masters who have a more modern approach to teaching.

Organization.—There has been little change in organisation. New Readers were introduced in Class 8 with beneficial results. It is our intention to introduce in this series (New Method Readers) throughout the School. If so, those Schools from which we draw boys for Classes 7 and upward will have to fall into line or they will deprive their pupils of the opportunity of being admitted here.

I considered introducing Physical Instruction but none of the members of the Staff had been trained to teach it and I couldn't see my way to do it all myself. It must await the appointment of a Special Instructor who at the same time could train the younger assistant masters.

Health.—The general health of the boys is fair but not so good as the attendance returns seem to show.

A large number complained of minor ailments and we are grateful to the M.O. in charge of Kowloon Hospital and the Yaumati Public Dispensary for their treatment of cases sent to them. Inspections by M.O. and Asst. M.O. in Schools took place in June and November, and the School Nurse visited in November for Class 5 eyesight examination. We hope in future to be provided with data which will enable us to estimate the progress in physical development made by every pupil

as we can tell their scholastic progress. 23 boys were provided with spectacles and 52 boys and 3 masters were vaccinated or revaccinated. Two boys were advised to have their tonsils seen to but so far that advice has not been acted on. This shows that good deal of medical propaganda or education is still necessary among parents.

Studies.—In the Annual Examination the results were: Class 4 (Qualifying Examination for Upper Classes of Queen's College and King's College), 49 examined, 24 passed or 49 per cent. Only 2 failed in Chinese. The results as a whole are not satisfactory but are easily explained. (a) This year the test was stiffened up especially in Written Composition (b) the B. division where the failures occurred was the class that suffered badly in 1928 owing to staff shortage and changes. The A division did very creditably. It is much better that the selection for further study should be made here than later. Then parents and boys have ample opportunity for deciding whether the boys should try again or should seek employment without further waste of time and money.

In the Annual Examination for the remaining classes, 196 were examined; in English subjects, 100 or 97 per cent. passed and 180 or 92 per cent. passed in Chinese. Mr. Y. P. Law, Inspector of Vernacular Schools selected the passages for Chinese Dictation which ensured a reasonable standard in Chinese. We are grateful to him for his interest and the trouble he took.

English Conversation is only fair but improved considerably towards the end of the year. The examination in Oral English was conducted by the European members of the Staff. Arithmetic showed improvement but facility in mental calculation leaves much to be desired.

Greater Progress.

Admissions to Class 5 are confined to boys of 12 years of age and under. This makes for greater progress in the long run. Young boys learn much more easily and stay with us longer.

Yaumati boys continue to do well in Queen's College and King's College and occasionally in University Examinations. So far no permanent record has been kept but that is being rectified.

Athletics.—These continue to form an integral part of the curriculum. A number of boys were taught to swim at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. (Hong Kong) and facilities were granted in the Summer for daily bathing by revising the time-table. Inter-class competitions in Volley Ball and Football were held and Ping-pong has suddenly sprung into high favour especially among the smaller boys.

Good use was made of Ground O at King's Park and several foot-ball matches were played with outside teams. The school was represented at all School Athletic Meetings and had occasional success. The whole school (in two parties) visiting the island, played games with the pupils of Cheung Chau School. Such visits are beneficial to both institutions.

Unqualified Success.

The 13th Annual Sports' Meeting was held in December, and was an unqualified success. Mrs. R. H. Kotewall distributed the prizes and Hon. Dr. Kotewall addressed the boys in Chinese.

Classes 4 and 5 attended the Agricultural Show, and later the whole school saw the film "With Byrd to the South Pole," and spent an afternoon viewing the magnificent chrysanthemum display in a nearby garden.

In September we had an Exhibition of Drawings, Paintings, Maps, Handwork, &c. done by the pupils during the Summer Vacation. It was visited by the Director of Education and Mrs. de Martin, by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall and by F. J. de Rome and by a former Head master of Yaumati, Mr. A. O. Brown as well as friends of my own and of the staff. It proved conclusively that the artistic outlook and skill in craftsmanship of the Chinese schoolboy merely awaits encouragement to burst forth into activity.

A special competition was also held in Translation and in English Composition. We are grateful to Mr. R. A. D. Forrest of the S.C.A. for adjudicating. In the former, Special prizes are being awarded to-day.

General.—Considerable additions were made during the year to the Library and a supply of magazines and periodicals in accordance with the limited means at our disposal. We maintained The Library and Reading Room although illusory in dimensions was well patronised by Classes 4 and 5. Class libraries will be arranged as soon as funds permit. The disconcerting vagaries of our local currency prohibit any immediate chance of extensions. We shall be fortunate if we manage to maintain our present position.

Loyal Support.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the staff for the loyal way they have supported me, to estimate the progress in physical development made by every pupil

should like especially to mention Mr. Ho for general all round assistance, Mr. Lam for the care and patience he took with all things pertaining to medical inspection (almost a full-time job) and to Mr. Sung for his ungrudging work in connection with Athletics, Sports &c., but all deserve great credit. I wish also to thank the Head Prefect and his fellow-prefects for the willing way in which they performed the many seemingly trivial but really very important duties I placed on their shoulders.

I have on behalf of the School to thank the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Kotewall for their great interest in the school and for their contribution (entirely unsolicited) to the School Funds, to the Director of Education and Mrs. de Martin for their continued personal interest in the school and for their attendance here to-day. I wish also to thank all other visitors: their attendance at a function of this kind—which is too formal to be entertaining and has not even the advantage of being highbrow—is a distinct encouragement to staff and pupils.

Finally, Sir, I most sincerely thank you for finding a spare hour in your busy life to come here to distribute these prizes and to address a few words to us all. We are all very grateful to you.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following are the prize winners:

English.

Class 4a—1st, Lui Hing-kui (Govt. F.S. for 3 years); 2nd, Li Po-tin (Govt. F.S. for 3 years); 3rd, Chan Sik-kwan (Govt. F.S. for 3 years); 4th, Yim Chi-tsang (Govt. F.S. for 3 years); 5th, Fung Kwong-ye (W.H.T. F.S. for 3 years); 6th, Au Kwong-chin (Class Prize).

Class 4b—1st, Man Sing-fong (Govt. F.S. for 3 years); 2nd, Leung Kam-to (Class Prize).

Class 5a—1st, Li San-man (Govt. F.S. for 1 year); 2nd, Ping-kwan (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 3rd, Chan Chuen-mong (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 4th, Wong Ting-hon (Class Prize).

Class 5b—1st, Lam Kwing-wing (Govt. F.S. for 1 year); 2nd, Li Sui-jun (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 3rd, Lau Yun-choi (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 4th, Ko Shiu-hung (Class Prize).

Class 6a—1st, Teng Ho-pui (Govt. F.S. for 1 year); 2nd, Fong Kwai-tak (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 3rd, Yeung Yuk-hay (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 4th, Yau Ka-chung (Class Prize).

Class 6b—1st, Wong Kwoh-hung (Class Prize).

Class 8a—1st, Chan Man-cheuk (Govt. F.S. for 1 year); 2nd, Fung Ping-kung (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 3rd, Wong Ying-ho (W.H.T. F.S. for 1 year); 4th, Siu Tui-tai (Class Prize).

Class 8b—1st, Tam Ping-kun (Class Prize); Ping-Pong Champion—Wong Kam-hoi.

Special Prizes.

Special Prizes for Chinese: Class 4a, Yim Chi-tsang; Class 4b, Man Sing-fong; Class 5a, Wong Ying-hon; Class 5b, Au Kwong-chin; Class 6a, Lam Kwing-wing; Class 6b, Li Po-tin; Class 8a, Chan Man-cheuk; Class 8b, Tam Ping-kun.

Special Prizes for Art: Chan Man-cheuk and Kwong Tat-yung.

Special Prizes for Translation: Chan Sik-kwan and Chan Hon-fai.

Special Prizes for Composition (Dialogue): Li Pui-shun and Chan Hon-tat.

Badges.

Head Prefect: Lui Hing-kui, Class 4a.

Prefects: Yim Chi-tsang, Class 4a; Ng Yuk-ki, Class 4a; Fung Kwong-ye, Class 4a; Tsui Chan-wing, Class 4b; Leung Kam-to, Class 4b; and Fung Ming-rang, Class 4b.

Football Captain: Yuen Wa-cheuk, Class 4b.

Volley Ball Captain: Li Pui-shun, Class 4a.

RICH GERMANS.

THE KAISER STILL A MILLIONAIRE.

Germany at present possesses 4,000 millionaires, but a millionaire in Germany is a man who is worth 1,000,000 marks, which is only £60,000.

There are only fifteen persons in the country who are millionaires in the British sense of the term. Before the War there were over 10,000 "millionaires" in Germany, and the richest man was the Kaiser, who is still a millionaire in pounds sterling.

Mr. Alan Hill-Reid, who arrived from Home by P. & O. str. Comorin, has gone to Shanghai to join Messrs. Millington Ltd., as executive. He has had a long connection with advertising in England, having been employed in the Publicity Departments of the late Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Hendon, (producers of the de Havilland aeroplanes), and Smith & Sons (M.A.) Ltd., manufacturers of aircraft and motor instruments. Both an artist and writer, he was responsible for the writing and illustrating of the first book on commercial aerial photography. For the past nine years he has been chief assistant of the Lamson Agency, the concern responsible for all Lord Inchape's advertising, including the P. & O. S.N.C. Co., and P. & O. Banking Corporation. His services have been acquired in order to strengthen the technical side of Messrs. Millington.

Loyal Support.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the staff for the loyal way they have supported me, to estimate the progress in physical development made by every pupil

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULA HOTEL.
Monday, 16th February, 1931.
Friday, 20th February, 1931.

Patrons are notified that no Dinner Dance will be held at the above Hotel on Monday, 16th February, 1931 and Friday, 20th February, 1931.

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

AMERICAN
Chemical Diamonds are equal to real diamonds in brilliancy, lustre and hardness. Cut glasses like real diamonds. Proof against fire, steel file and natric acid. Price per carat H.K. \$5 nett. Terms Cash or C.O.D. The American Chemical Diamond Co., P.O. Box 360, PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Finally, Sir, I most sincerely thank you for finding a spare hour in your busy life to come here to distribute these prizes and to address a few words to us all. We are all very grateful to you.

I have on behalf of the School to thank the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Kotewall for their great interest in the school and for their contribution (entirely unsolicited) to the School Funds, to the Director of Education and Mrs. de Martin for their continued personal interest in the school and for their attendance here to-day. I wish also to thank all other visitors: their attendance at a function of this kind—which is too formal to be entertaining and has not even the advantage of being highbrow—is a distinct encouragement to staff and pupils.

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SHOE SALE.

ODDMENTS TO CLEAR
in
ALL SIZES
for
ALL OCCASIONS
in
LADIES', KIDDIES' & INFANTS'
SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

GRAY'S YELLOW LANTERN SHOPS

Alexandra Bldg.

Corner of Des Voeux Road C. and Chater Road.

LINENS, LINGERIE, PYJAMAS, GIFTS,
NOVELTY JEWELLERY ETC.

HONG KONG SHANGHAI MANILA

G. FALCONER & CO., (HONG KONG) LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
Union Building (opposite G.P.O.)

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

Get that
Buoyant
Feeling!

YAXATE
PERFECTION

You have experienced it at some time of your life—that feeling of being buoyed up, when you feel as if you walked on air, when you could eat anything and do anything. You hardly knew you had such organs inside you as stomach, liver, intestines, in those days.

But now, if you suffer from biliousness, liverishness, constipation or indigestion, you will be unpleasantly aware of their existence. If you want to recover your former good spirits take

PINKETTES

The Dainty Little Liver and
Laxative Regulators

These are the ideal thing to keep you healthy. By stimulating the food intake and toning up the liver and intestines they bring you back that important, happy feeling of real fitness. In fact they truly Liver and Laxative Perfection.

TAKE THEM AT WEEK-END.

Sport Columns

HOME FOOTBALL.
NEWPORT DRAW WITH
WALSALL.

London, Yesterday.
Playing at Newport to-day, in the Third Division (Southern) the home team drew with Walsall, each side scoring one goal.—Reuter.

League Table Revised.

	Goals.
Notts City	25 10 6 3 61 28 38
Crystal Pal.	25 12 5 6 68 47 31
Northampton	25 12 6 8 45 30 30
Brighton	24 10 10 4 40 28 30
Southend	25 14 2 9 48 39 30
Brentford	25 12 4 9 60 47 28
Fulham	25 11 5 9 48 48 27
Torquay	25 6 5 10 56 60 27
Coventry	24 11 4 9 56 42 28
Exeter	25 9 8 8 44 49 28
Bournemouth	25 7 9 7 46 59 25
Watford	26 10 5 11 50 50 25
Gillingham	25 8 9 7 42 41 27
Luton	25 9 6 10 33 37 24
Swindon	25 11 2 12 48 56 24
Queen's Park	25 10 3 12 54 45 23
Bristol R.	26 8 7 11 43 60 23
Clapton O.	23 9 10 4 39 29 22
Walsall	24 6 7 11 51 57 19
Norwich	25 6 4 15 28 44 16
Thames	25 6 3 16 52 62 15
Newport	25 6 3 16 48 73 15

Who'll Win.

ENGLISH CUP TIES AND
LEAGUE GAMES.(Exclusive to China Mail—
By "Linenman.")

The following is a list of Home football matches to-morrow. The teams in black type may win; where no black type is shown the match may result in a draw:

ENGLISH CUP.

Crystal Pal.	v. Everton
BRADFORD C.	v. Wolves
BURY	v. Exeter
Leeds	v. Newcastle
GRIMSBY	v. Manchester U.
Chelsea	v. ARSENAL
SOUTHPORT	v. Blackpool
BLACKBURN	v. Bristol Rovers
BRADFORD	v. Burnley
BOLTON	v. Sunderland
SHEFFIELD U.	v. Notts Co.
WEST BROM.	v. Tottenham
Watford	v. Brighton
Brentford	v. PORTSMOUTH
Barnsley	v. Hepburn
Birmingham	v. WEDNESDAY
	v. Port Vale

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Liverpool	v. ASTON VILLA
MIDDLESBRO'	v. Huddersfield
Division I.	
Charlton	v. Bristol C.
Notts P.	v. MILLWALL
SHAMPTON	v. Reading
SWANSEA	v. Plymouth
Division II.	
Division III.—Southern.	
COVENTRY	v. Norwich
FULHAM	v. Thames
SWINDON	v. Clapton O.
Walsall	v. Queen's P.R.
Division III.—Northern.	
ACCINGTON	v. Carlisle
Barrow	v. Rotherham
CHESTFIELD	v. Hull
CREWE	v. Wrexham
Doncaster	v. LINCOLN
Gateshead	v. HALIFAX
Halifax	v. Darlington
N. BRIGHTON	v. Nelson
Rochedale	v. TRANMERE
STOCKPORT	v. Wigan
SCOTTISH LEAGUE.	
Aberdeen	v. CELTIC
CLYDE	v. Airdrie
East Fife	v. PARTICK
Falkirk	v. Cowdenbeath
HAMILTON	v. Dundee
HIBERNIANS	v. Ayr
Kilmarnock	v. MOTHERWELL
MORTON	v. Hearts
QUEEN'S PK.	v. Leith
RANGERS	v. St. Mirren
TO-MORROW'S SNIPS.	
Home.	
Bury.	
Blackburn Rovers.	
Sheffield United.	
Bradford City.	
Southampton.	
Fulham.	
Stockport.	
Rangers.	
Away.	
Portsmouth.	
Wednesday.	
Aston Villa.	
Lincoln.	
TRANMERE.	
Celtic.	
PARTICK THISTLE.	
MOTHERWELL.	
MOTHERWELL.	

HOCKEY.

UNIVERSITY TEAM FOR
TO-DAY.

The following will represent the Varsity 1st XI. against the Punjabis to-day at 5 p.m., sharp on the Marina ground:—
P. C. Tan; W. A. James, A. M. Rodrigues; E. L. Foo, A. B. Suleiman (Captain), B. K. Ng; P. L. Tan, P. M. N. da Silva, G. E. Yeoh, A. A. Axis and K. S. Ng; Reserve—A. Basto. Y.M.C.A. Team for To-morrow.

The following will represent the Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI. in their match with the Hong Kong Police (Indians) at King's Park, to-morrow. Bally-off at 8.30 p.m.—
W. J. Goldring; J. M. Purvis, L. Tippins, L. W. Macey, F. Allen, G. Mitchell, H. Muller, W. H. Smith, Dr. Ashton, F. A. Bates and W. Brown. Referee—Mr. G. F. Rose.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.
FINAL INTERPORT TRIAL
MATCH.

The match between the Club and the Army in the Triangular Tournament originally fixed for to-morrow has been temporarily postponed. As a welcome substitute game a third and final Interport trial will take place at 2.15 p.m.

The teams are as follows:—

Club Colours—J. P. Whitham, G. P. Lamerton, G. A. L. Plummer, R. H. Griffiths, G. R. More, M. W. Turner, J. W. King; D. L. Milne-Day, W. F. Peers, W. F. Leckie, E. F. R. Burch, W. Harley, E. B. Gammon, E. F. Buttress, B. F. Masey (captain), The Rest; Lt. Cpl. Frankland (Army); Lt. Dougall (Army), Lt. R. (Army), Lt. (Army) (captain), I. A. (Army), R. (Army), J. A. R. Sulby (Club); F/O. Beamish (Navy), J. H. McKinley (Club); L/Cpl. Tratt (Army), Sgt. Vowles, E. R. Duckitt, J. B. Atkinson (Club) and A. R. Cox (Club).

Reserves: Mid. Parker (Navy), W. J. Kerr and W. Mitford (Club).

Referee: Capt. Gottwaltz.

The Rest will play in green and white jerseys, obtainable on the ground.

Players and spectators are asked to note that the time of the kick-off is 2.15 p.m.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. TEAMS FOR LEAGUE
GAMES TO-MORROW.

The following will represent the Hong Kong Cricket Club in League matches against the Civil Service Cricket Club to-morrow.

1st XI. on H.K.C.C. ground:—

T. E. Pearce, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. C. Beck, K. H. Batger, A. Reid, H. Owen Hughes, E. R. Duckitt, A. C. I. Bowker, R. H. Wild, C. E. Gahanan and W. R. Rigg.

2nd XI. on C.S.C.C. ground:—

H. J. Armstrong, C. A. Wright, E. J. Collins, P. W. J. Planner, R. R. Davies, E. C. Etherington, J. D. A. Hutchinson, R. S. W. Paterson, R. K. Hepburn, J. R. Way and S. J. Stenby.

Indian Elevens for To-morrow.

Playing at home in a friendly game, the following will represent the I.R.C. against the Navy to-morrow at 2 p.m.:—

A. H. Rumjahn, S. A. Ismail, A. H. Madar, A. El Aculi, A. A. Rumjahn, A. R. Minn, F. D. Pereira, A. K. Minu, J. S. Currem, A. S. Ismail and A. Rahim.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI. in a League match against the Royal Engineers at Sookupsoon on Saturday at 2 p.m. sharp:—

F. M. el Aculi (captain), J. S. Ackbar, M. R. Abbas, H. T. M. Earma, P. M. Madar, D. Mohamed, A. R. H. Esmail, S. Ismail, A. M. Rumjahn, A. R. Sufiadi and A. S. Sifadi.

GOLF.

STARTING TIMES FOR
SUNDAY.

The Royal Hong Kong Golf Club notify the following starting times for Sunday:—

9.10 a.m. Not to be booked.

9.24 a.m. G. T. May, D. Harris.

9.32 a.m. G. W. Reeves, S. S. Perry.

9.40 a.m. D. M. Goodall, H. T. Buxton.

9.48 a.m. L. B. Holmes, J. E. Richardson.

9.56 a.m. A. B. Ritchie, H. Pooley.

10.04 a.m. A. B. Purves, N. K. Littlejohn.

10.12 a.m. O. Eagers, D. J. Gilmore.

10.20 a.m. W. A. Stewart, J. G. Campbell.

10.28 a.m. R. Sanger, K. K. Round.

10.36 a.m. C. H. M. Andrews, J. A. R. Wolf.

10.44 a.m. R. K. Repburn, J. D. H. Crawford.

10.52 a.m. J. J. French, Comdr. Priestley.

11.10 a.m. R. Sanger, K. K. Round.

11.18 a.m. C. H. M. Andrews, J. A. R. Wolf.

11.26 a.m. W. R. Wallace, C. Stark.

11.34 a.m. J. R. Wood, W. A. Weight.

11.42 a.m. W. C. Clark, W. A. Weight.

11.50 a.m. W. S. Hillier, H. Hampton.

11.58 a.m. Terence.

12.06 a.m. G. C. Humphreys, J. H. Davy.

12.14 a.m. D. Young, E. P. Fletcher.

12.22 a.m. W. N. T. Young, D. Blackburn.

12.30 a.m. D. C. P. Bond, J. P. Shore.

12.38 a.m. D. MacKenzie, J. G. MacKenzie.

12.46 a.m. W. H. Gordon, D. H. Gordon.

12.54

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAIIS

From	Per	FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia		
London, Jan. 3)		Katori Maru
Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers,		
London, Dec. 25, 1930)		Hakone Maru
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1930)		President Hayes
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London January 5)		Rondo.
Shanghai and Swatow		Sunning
SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.		
Japan and Amoy		Tjiliwong
Manila		President Jackson
Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 3)		Empress of Asia
MONDAY, JANUARY 26.		
Straits		Khiva
Calcutta and Straits		Yuen Sang
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, Jan. 2)		President Taft
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.		
Amoy		Tjikembang
Japan		Ginyo Maru
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.		
Java and Manila		Tjimanock.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.		
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai (Seattle, Jan. 10)		President McKinley
Japan and Shanghai		Comorin
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.		
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai (Seattle, Jan. 7)		Hikawa Maru
Java		Storviken

OUTWARD MAIIS

For	Per	FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.
Samshui & Wuchow		Toy Shan
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles		4 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and *Europe via Siberia		Katori Maru
Salon		(Due Marseilles, Feb. 22.)
Swatow and Foochow		G.P.O.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.		Registration Jan. 23, 4:30 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow		Registration Jan. 24, 8:45 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		Letters Jan. 24, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 26.		Letters 9:30 a.m.
Swatow		Hydrangea
Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco		3 p.m.
President Jackson		(Due San Francisco, Feb. 18.)
Parcels		Parcels Jan. 26, 3 p.m.
Registration		Registration 4:15 p.m.
Letters		Letters 5 p.m.
President Jackson		President Jackson
Registration		Registration Jan. 26, 5 p.m.
Letters		Letters 6 p.m.
Yuen Sang		Yuen Sang 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.		
Shanghai, Japan and *Europe via Siberia		Khiva
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Haiching
Manila		President Taft
Swatow		Hanzo Sang
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.		10:30 a.m.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.		1 p.m.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.		Kiungchow
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Hai Yang
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles		1 p.m.
Comorin		(Due Marseilles, Feb. 27.)
K.P.O.		G.P.O.
Parcels		Parcels Jan. 30, 5 p.m.
Registration		Registration Jan. 31, 9 a.m.
Letters		Letters 10:30 a.m.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Brisbane		
Nellore		
(Due Brisbane, Feb. 17.)		
Parcels		
Registration		
Letters		
JAPAN AND *CANADA VIA VICTORIA, B.C.		
Tydarens		
(Due Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24.)		
Registration		
Letters		
President McKinley		10 a.m.
Ginyo Maru		4:30 p.m.
Amoy		5 p.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

S.M.C. SUED.

ACTION BROUGHT BY MR. S. M. EDWARDS.

IMPORTANT ISSUES.

Shanghai, January 11. It was learnt yesterday that the Court of Consuls will try at an early date, probably within a month, the action instituted against the Shanghai Municipal Council by its suspended Secretary, Mr. S. M. Edwards. Shortly before noon yesterday Mr. G. H. Wright, of Messrs. Hansons, legal representatives of the Council, filed defendant's reply to the petition of Mr. Edwards, who is represented by Messrs. White-Cooper and Co. Incidentally yesterday was the last day in which the Council had to send in their reply.

Mr. Edwards' claim is for salary at Tls. 1,500 a month up to September 1932, on which day his contract with the Council expires; first-class passages for himself and his family to England, superannuation fund, in addition to \$5,000 for alleged damage to his reputation following the announcement of the Council that they would not renew his contract. He is also asking for costs of action.

In his petition Mr. Edwards states that in a recent letter the Council intimated to him that his contract would not be renewed on the ground of "inefficiency."

The petition does not give any figures for the passages claimed or the amount of the superannuation fund.

Consuls' Unprecedented Action.

The importance of the case is evidenced from the fact that a special meeting of the Consular Body was held on Thursday afternoon in the office of Mr. J. Van Haute, Consul-General for Belgium and concurrently the Senior Consul, at which five, instead of the usual three, members were elected to serve on the bench of the Court for the coming year.

This increase is unprecedented in the history of the Court. Since 1882 when the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Consuls came into operation only three Consuls were elected every year as judges of the Court.

It is understood that the addition of two members—Mr. Van Haute, the Belgian Consul-General, and Mr. F. E. H. Groeman, Consul-General for the Netherlands—was thought fit in view of the pending action of Mr. Edwards against the Council. It was thought that it would be advisable to have a larger representation of consuls of foreign nations on the Court bench.

The election of members of the court usually takes place at the first meeting of the Consular Body each year in January under the Land Regulations. In addition to the two new members the Court will also be composed this year of the following three consuls who were re-elected: Messrs. J. F. Brennan, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General; Douglas Jenkins, Consul-General for the United States and Kuramatsu Mural, Consul-General for Japan.

Important Issues.

It was stated in an authoritative quarter yesterday that important issues will be presented in the forthcoming case of Edwards v. S.M.C. irrespective of the amount involved.

Full particulars of the claim were not available. It was explained to a representative of "The Shanghai Sunday Times" that the parties concerned were unwilling to give out anything which might be distorted by others and used for purposes of propaganda.

The last case against the Council was filed by Khoo-saza, a Chinese contractor, who sought to recover Tls. 2,000 damages resulting from the invasion of the roof of his house by police officers while conducting the raid on the famous wheel of Carlos Garcia at 161-C Rubbing Well Road. Before the dismissal of the case Mr. Wright for the Council, moved the Court for a ruling that in future, frivolous claims should not be allowed to be brought against the Council

AIM OF JAPAN.

LINE OF POLICY TO ASSIST CHINA.

"A HELPING HAND."

Tokyo, Yesterday. Baron Shidzuka, as the head of the administration in the absence of Mr. Hamaguchi, the Premier, reviewed the general political situation at the opening of the Diet this morning.

He said an event which exercised a most decisive influence on Japan's foreign relations was the London Naval Treaty, adding that it was impossible to over-estimate the significance of the part which this Treaty played in stabilising the international situation, putting an end, as it did, to the possibility of competition between the three great Naval Powers.

Dealing at length with Sino-Japanese relations, Baron Shidzuka referred to the civil war of last year, and said the events which paved the way for peace and unity were a welcome change, both in the interests of China and the general situation in the Far East.

Japan was not unmindful of the manifold difficulties lying ahead for China, which was now turning its attention to a line of policy designed to consolidate the foundations of the Republic and to secure for China a due position in the comity of nations.

Good Wishes for China.

If this inference were justified, China was following a trail once blazed by Japan and "for China's success we offer sincere good wishes and are willing to render co-operation."

"When China seriously proceeded with constructive reforms and afforded due protection to persons and property, and when her international obligations are satisfactorily discharged, then would the so-called unequal treaties lose their foundations and all the Powers cheerfully agree to the relinquishment of the existing exceptional regime."

Baron Shidzuka went on to say that in Sino-Japanese problems, any resort to propaganda or threats would only serve to make fresh complications. Only by mutual co-operation and a sympathetic understanding of each other's viewpoints could all issues satisfactorily be solved.

Referring to the Hankow and Nanking incidents of 1927, he said that these virtually had been settled and the subject of cables linking China and Japan had also been settled.

Hundreds of native houses were demolished.

Further shocks were felt last night, and all these tremors are believed to be tectonic, not volcanic. —Reuter.

ANTI-FASCIST PAMPHLETS.

Prison For Airmen Who Dropped Them On Milan.

The Federal Court at Lugano has published the sentence on Bassanesi, the Italian airman who earlier this year flew over Milan and dropped anti-Fascist pamphlets on the city.

He is condemned to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 Swiss francs for having flown over Switzerland without a regular licence and for having flown over the forts of St. Gotthard. His machine has been seized.

The other accused, who were alleged to have been accomplices of Bassanesi, have all been acquitted.

A wire received by the S.M.R. Interlineal Office, Daifren, says that the C.E.R. is going to discount the passenger fares of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes from February 1 next. The rate of discount seems to be from 25 to 30 per cent., and will of course apply also to the through tickets for the Europe-Far Eastern through express, the C.E.R.-S.M.R. and Chinese Government lines through travel.

MINE EXPLOSION.

FIVE MEN KILLED IN LANARKSHIRE.

London, Yesterday.

Five men were killed and several injured in an explosion in Auchengleish colliery, at Chryston, Lanarkshire, this morning.

Six rescuers were gassed, and had to be taken to hospital.—Reuter.

who, he submitted, could not be held liable for damages as the result of certain action of its police, while in the execution of their duty.—Sunday Times.

EXCHANGES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—
Bank, wire 11½
Bank, on demand 11½
Bank, 4 months' sight 11½
Credits, 4 months' sight 1/— 5/16

Documentary, 4 months' sight 1/— 7/18

On Paris—
On demand 600

Credits, 4 months' sight 640

On New York—
On demand 23½

Credits, 60 days' sight 24½

On Bombay—
Wire 65½

On demand 65½

On Calcutta—
Wire 65½

On demand 65½

On Singapore—
On demand 41½

On Manila—
On demand 47½

On Shanghai—
Tls. 75

Dollar 3½% dis.

On Yokohama—
On demand 47½

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 1/— 3/16

Silver (per oz.) 13 15/16

Bar Silver in Hong Kong

Nominal Copper Cash Nominal Copper Conts 3% prem.

Rate of Native Interests 3½% p.a.

Chinese Sub. Coin 21½% dis.

Chinese Sub. Coin Par

HYGIENE SERVICE.

U.S. EXPERT COMING OUT TO CHINA.

New York, Yesterday.

Mr. William Wesley Peter sails in February in response to the invitation of the Chinese Government to organise a hygiene propaganda service.—Reuter's American Service.

[Mr. W. W. Peter is an American health educator. He was for many years the editor of the department of preventive medicine of the China Medical Journal. During the Great War he served with the Chinese Labour Corps in France and later became a member of the Chinese and Foreign Fire and Sanitation Board and Director of the Council of Health Education of China. He is a member of the China Medical Missionary Association.]

Baron Shidzuka went on to say that in Sino-Japanese problems, any resort to propaganda or threats would only serve to make fresh complications. Only by mutual co-operation and a sympathetic understanding of each other's viewpoints could all issues satisfactorily be solved.

Referring to the Hankow and Nanking incidents of 1927, he said that these virtually had been settled and the subject of cables linking China and Japan had also been settled.

Hundreds of native houses were demolished.

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ROUND THE CINEMAS

"SHOOTING" A SCENE FOR
"ATLANTIC."

DUPONT'S FLOOD.

E. A. Dupont reverted to nocturnal habits during the "Shooting" of the flood scene in "Atlantic," and had his people working through several nights. For the flooding of the grand staircase of the "Atlantic," now showing at the Queen's Theatre, literally thousands of tons of water swirled round the furniture and fittings, in a highly realistic fashion. It was quite unnecessary for those concerned to go out of their way to register their emotions, for as they soon discovered, the water was ice-cold. The jazz band which synchronises this item plays with a certain amount of fitness, "How long has this been going on?"

"MAMBA."

If ever a picture combined all that it takes to make complete and perfect entertainment, that picture is "Mamba," the Tiffany feature produced entirely in dialogue and Technicolor and shown for the first time at the Central Theatre yesterday.

"Mamba" makes many bids to fame as an outstanding picture of the year. It is a spectacular production, tells a powerful story, is perfectly acted and directed and beautifully photographed.

For the first time we find, in a screen drama the strange situation that sprang up between British and German soldiers and civilians who had lived for years as friends and neighbours in the African colonies of those two countries and suddenly found themselves facing each other as enemies by reason of the outbreak of the great war in far away Europe.

Colour subjects, of course, have been made before and are, in themselves, no novelty, but the background of "Mamba"—the African jungle, the tropics, the gaudy war regalia of the natives, the flashing uniforms of German and British Colonial troops—offers a kaleidoscope before unequalled.

From the viewpoint of the spectacular, "Mamba" sets a new high. It presents limitless jungles, the veldt and impenetrable forests. We see a native village with it hundreds of blacks, a never-ending menace to the whites, regardless of nationality. We see the savages in their picturesque and often terrifying tribal dances. We see the burning of the native village and, finally, the attack by the horde of black savages on the little settlement, defended by only a handful of men in command of a gallant German officer who has determined to die fighting. Then the shrill note of a bugle signals the arrival of a crushing British force, who save the day.

CHICAGO BANDITS'
RAID.Dancing Girls Shot
Dead.

New York, Nov. 24.

Two dancing girls were shot dead and a number of men and women were severely wounded by revolver and shotgun fire in a midnight raid by eight bandits on a road house near Chicago yesterday. The bandits, who drove up in motor-cars, burst into the house, and aimed revolvers and sawed off shotguns at the entertainers and guests, who were either drinking at the bar or dining in the inner room.

The bandits having ordered their victims to stand against the wall and hold up their hands, proceeded to go through their pockets. Finding the light too dim for their purposes one of the bandits leaned over the bar to turn on the main lights. As he did so a railway policeman who had been in another room came in accompanied by his dog—a Great Dane. The dog seeing a stranger leaning over the bar, rushed at him and fastened his teeth in his side. As the dog leapt on him the man's hand slipped on the switch and turned out all the lights. The policeman and the bandits began firing and bullets whizzed about the room, many persons being shot. The dog, angered by his wounds and the screams of the injured, ran about biting at those who had been thrown to the ground.

The bandits then fought their way out and disappeared in a motor-car. By the time police reinforcements arrived many of the wounded had been taken away by their uninjured friends. Some of the wounded were found lying on the floor near the wall. They had been hit in the back before they dared even to turn round.

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RADIO
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on wavelength of 365 metres:—

5.7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.
7 p.m.—Stock Quotations.
7-12 midnight—European Programme of Columbia Records kindly supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.

7.45 p.m.—Variety.
Chorus—
Enchanted—Dancing Songs Fantasy (arr. Finck).
Herman Finck and His Orchestra (9240).

Vocal Humorous Duet—
We Must All Pull Together.
Tid-e-ah-ah-pum-pum.
The Two Gilberts (214).

TALKIE TALKS

by
Dale

A shipwreck melodrama which must be founded on the great catastrophe of the Titanic. It is Directed by A. E. Dupont who made such a success of "Variety" in which I saw Emil Jannings give one of the best performances of his career. I think this is the first All-British Talkie we have had here. The acting is fair, but the best of them all is Franklin Dyal. The story is by Ernest Raymond who wrote that unforgettable book—"Tell England." I had the honour of meeting him when he was on a Lecture Tour in Canada. The story tells of a great liner speeding across the Atlantic ablaze with light, dancing and gaiety, when with terrific suddenness comes a heartrending crash, as the vessel strikes an iceberg. Pandemonium reigns. Scenes of indescribable agony, a mass of seething humanity facing death with ineffable courage. You will see scenes of heroism, you will be proud of your race.

A True Story.

You have to realize that this story is true. It is a picturization of one of the greatest sea tragedies in history. We go to War films—We do not like them, but we must face life in all its aspects. We, none of us want such a tragedy to come into our lives. One is left wondering what would be your own feelings when faced with death, as these poor souls were in that disaster. I remember the sensation it caused in America. I was there at the time. No one believed that the biggest ship in the world had gone down on that, her Maiden voyage. It was unthinkable, it was unbelievable, but alas too true. I do not wish to appear a little disloyal, but I certainly think Britain has much to learn in the great art of making pictures. This was far too drawn out, and slow in getting under way. It missed fire somewhere, but taken in all it is worth seeing. The "Short"—also produced in Britain, with British artistes, was not worth watching.

"The Call of the Flesh."

Ramon Novarro's newest Talkie, "The Call of the Flesh," will further strengthen his popularity. I liked it immensely. Dorothy Jordan is quite delightful, but the other woman—Renee Adoree is the better. This was her last picture before she was taken so seriously ill. Poor little thing she is to be another year in the Sanatorium in Arizona. Ernest Torrence makes us want more of his singing and playing, and a credible bit is done by the Ex-Opera singer as the landlady. Do I advise the Novarro "Fans" to see it? By all means. The singing in the opening scenes in the Church stands out in my memory. Novarro sings better than he ever did. The story is not Tar fished, and although there is a little of the sub-stuff, I did not feel ashamed of my tears—(Fellow suffering makes the whole world kin)—Strongly recommended—(Queen's).

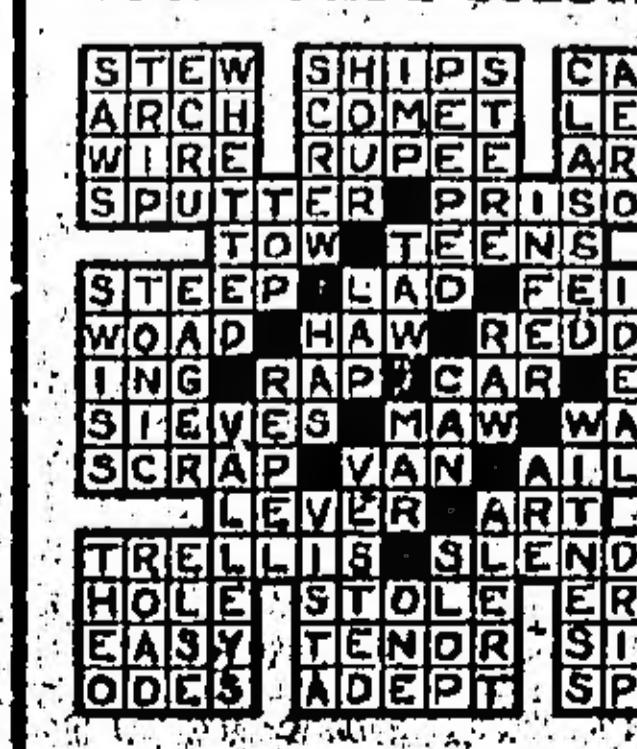
Vagabond Lover.

Rudy Vallee will shortly appear at the Central—(At least we are led to expect it)—in "The Vagabond Lover," so far his one and only Talkie. He disarms criticism of himself, because he does not attempt to act, but his singing will enchant those who so admire his Dance Records—and who does not? The film is an absurd concoction designed as a vehicle for Mr. Vallee, who appears to be almost oblivious of what is going on around him. He just stands still and sings, for the most part with his eyes cast modestly down—as he does in the famous Rudy Vallee's Night Club, where the crowds throng to hear the now world-famous crooning voice. Marie Dressler deserves a diadem of diamonds for her valiant effort to lift the picture, and she, as usual gets away with it. Sally Blane who needs a voice polishing, is the heroine. We cannot help admiring this man who has given us such pleasure with his super little band. We must give credit where it is due, and his Victor records are tremendously popular all over the world—his success personally puzzles me. I think he is better unseen—yet when he appears in New York at the Paramount Theatres the police have to be called in to cope with the crowds of women. "Rudy Valleeitis" they call it, and it has brought in the young man a million in a few months. Do not miss seeing it. Oh, by the bye, when I saw it in America, he sang the old war-time favourite—by Clifford Grey—"If I were the Only Girl in the World," and so put it back on the Ten Cent Store Counter as a "best seller." I hope it is not left out here—that song has memories for as many of us.

Song of My Heart.

"Song of My Heart" brings the world-famous tenor John Mc-

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



cesses are our OWN accomplishment.

Returned!

Hurrah. One of the finest actors on the screen—Leslie Fenton, has returned from his world tour. He states that he went in search of his soul, he is a peculiar character, but brilliantly clever, and with William Powell is one of the greatest "attractors" in pictures. He is to play with Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "The Man Who Came Back" I, for one, am glad he came back. Paul Lukas for whom a double had to be used in "The Wolf of Wall Street" has mastered English and is a riot with Ruth Chatterton in two succeeding pictures. You remember Louise Brooks who also used a double in "The Canary Murder Case?" She is back from Germany and will be with William Powell in his next—"Ladies Man." Anna May Wong, also back from England and the Continent is an enormous hit in a Broadway success—"On the Spot." Norma Shearer's first picture since the birth of the Thalberg son and heir, will be "Strangers May Kiss." Norma always overdoes that in her plays to my mind. She has made another enormous hit in "Let Us Be Gay" shortly at the Queen's.

Strange Actions.

What a gripping little "Short"—that was we had this week at the Queen's—called "Friendship." Like the hero in the story I have found many strange actions done in my life that come under the heading of "Friendship"—and I am left, like he was, to wonder IF it exists. Excellent acting, especially by an old stage favourite of mine—Robert Edeson.

"Good News" is like the pardon from the Governor in the old song—"It came too late." Still there is little Bessie Love doing "The Varsity Drag" and Stanley Smith and Ukelele Ike to help along the far-fetched College story. It is from the stage play, but has been copied by so many other Studios that the story is no longer new. Still—it may please this Cosmopolitan audience, and it is cheery if it be nothing else—(Queen's).

Rod La Rocque was really good in an absurd part in "The Delightful Rogue." I was disappointed in Rita le Roy, but the story was so far-fetched that she must not be judged. (Central).

Hollywood Gossip.

British International Pictures are being highly praised by the American critics. "Atlantic," "Suspense" and "Murder" all receive their share. They may prove a serious rival to the American Productions, because after all, the artists DO speak with such perfect diction, and how often are we left wondering whether we really know our own language when we hear it muddled by some of these American players.

The new baby Heifetz, has been called Josephine after father—(Mother Florence Vidor).

Mary Pickford denies all. She will not retire, nor go on the stage, nor divorce Doug. Fifi Dorsay is teaching her the broken French accent required for the part in "Kiki."

Janet Gaynor is scheduled to play Mary's old favourite—"Daddy Long-Legs." This little girl has been the biggest disappointment to me, but she is still highly popular in America, anyhow.

Esther Ralston has made a remarkable come-back. Will play lead opposite Lawrence Tibbett in "The Southerner." I saw her in Vaudeville, and thought her above the average. How she has worked for this result, and behind it all is her husband George Webb, who is the man responsible for her improvement and success.

Marjorie Rambeau.

One of the finest actresses I have ever seen is Marjorie Rambeau. Here she is, over forty, staging a remarkable success in the Talkies, that is when she is given parts worthy of her. She is said to be marvellous in "Her Man" with my favourite Helen Twelvetrees.

Rudy Vallee and Nancy Carroll have been packing the two Paramount Theatres in New York and Brooklyn. That boy certainly works. Does eleven shows a day, and journeys in between the theatres. No sign of his great popularity waning.

I know that Marie Dressler is my "strongest weakness," but anything she says and does is O.K. with me. She has a philosophy in life that makes a special appeal to me (it is because introspection is my middle name)? Perhaps it will to you too. It has kept her balanced in the rough spots as well as smooth. She believes that whatever success comes to you is destined for you, that one is really a creature of chance. That philosophy works both ways, it reverses as well as successes. How many of the former has she had, but she does not lay the blame to herself. They happened in spite of all she could do, so WHY say our failures are those of FATE, and our suc-

"THE MASTER."

DIRECTORS PAY HOMAGE TO CHAPLIN.

While pro and con argument swirls around Charlie Chaplin's decision not to make talking pictures, five successful directors of comedies do obsequies and call him "Master."

These five men are the justification for the statement that Chaplin has trained more successful makers of laugh pictures than any other single individual in the industry.

They are Mel Brown, director of "Check and Double Check," Edward Sutherland, Monta Bell, Harry d'Arrast, director of "Laughter," and "Chuck" Reisner, who made "Caught Short," and now completing "Reducing," another Marie Dresser-Polly Moran comedy for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

"Chaplin's methods are so thorough, so grounded in the fundamentals of laugh creation," stated Reisner recently, "that those fortunate enough to serve as his assistants secured a training that covered every possible point. Chaplin's individual production permits him to proceed one step at a time. His assistants, therefore, learn their business in a way that clings and is never forgotten. He is as great a teacher of his art as he is an artist."

A TRIPLE TARDY.

Silently pictures undoubtedly improve acting, because of the definite demands of pantomime," stated De Mille, "but always with them we had certain barriers we could not cross.

"Lacking voice we could never do scenes where we could not see the people. If we had a telephone sequence we had to cut back and forth between our principals. In talking films we can play the whole scene with one person, getting the reactions of the other entirely by voice. My brother, Cecil, did this interestingly in 'Dynamite.'

Exciting Thing.

"But talkies permit us to go farther than that. There is no doubt that fog is one of the most dramatic things in all the natural world. Anyone who has been in London or San Francisco when one 'shut down' can attest to the many exciting things that can happen because of and under the cover of fog."

"But in silents we could never use fog, adequately, because, without voice, we had to keep clear the faces of our characters. In talkies, however, we don't need to see our players at all times. A scene like this occurs in my new picture, 'The Passion Flower' when Kay Johnson, unseen in fog, calls to Charles Bickford by far the most dramatic line in all the production."

"LIUGRAPHY."

180 WORDS A MINUTE SYSTEM.

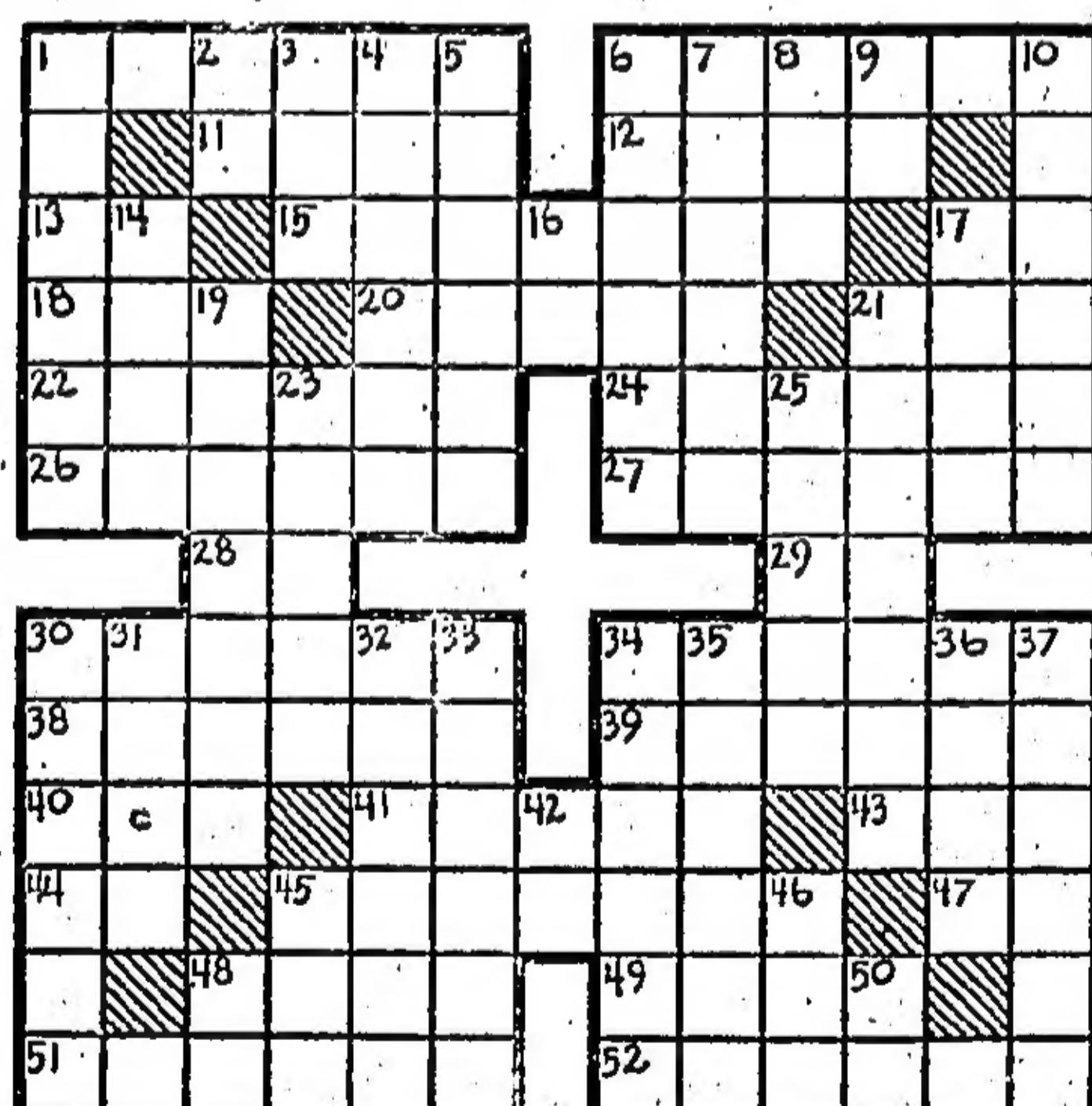
Much interest is being shown in Peking in a new system of Chinese shorthand, devised by Mr. Liu Hsueh-chun, which is capable of recording 180 words per minute.

As each character, or "letter," in Chinese is a complete word, Chinese ideography would in itself be a type of shorthand, were it not that the characters are extremely elaborate, the writing of some of them requiring as many as thirty separate strokes of brush or pencil.

Mr. Liu's system, which he calls "Liugraphy," simplifies these Chinese characters on a basis of phonetics, and as there are very

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

1-To have recourse to 39-Coquetish

6-Vigorous twigs

11-Chief of the gods (Norse Myth.)

12-Makes face

13-Pronoun

15-Possessive of Asgard

17-Member of the Parliament (abbr.)

18-Constellation

20-Roughly, one drop

21-Little island in Inland waters

22-Decayed

24-Junior as in rank (law)

25-One's entire property

27-Respect

28-Because

29-A month (abbr.)

30-A covering for the lower leg

34-Percolated

35-In card playing to fall to follow suit when possible

36-Scrapes, scatters

37-Tree, shrub, etc.

38-Scattered, scattered

39-Scattered, scattered

40-Scattered, scattered

41-Scattered, scattered

42-Scattered, scattered

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74-Scattered, scattered

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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.



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"PATROCLUS" 16th Feb. For M'lis, L'don, B'dam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON" 1st Feb. For Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow

"PELEUS" 20th Feb. For Genoa, Havre, L'pool and Glasgow

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"TYNDAREUS" 31st Jan. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

"PROTEUS" 21st Feb. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"HELENUS" 6th Feb. For New York, Boston & Baltimore via Davao, Cebu, Iloilo, Manila & S'pore

INWARD SERVICE.

"LYGAON" Due 26th Jan. For S'hai, M'li, K'po & Y'hama

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BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

Julius Caesar and Pope Gregory.

CONSIDERED AS A CIRCLE.

New York, Dec. 30.

The majority of the world will to-morrow celebrate the beginning of another year but few people know why this begins on January 1. There is really no reason for starting each new year on the day called January 1, except that Julius Caesar so decreed it when he reformed the calendar 1,976 years ago. But the day of the year that Caesar called January 1 is not the day that is so designated. Instead it is the day now called December 25.

Because Caesar assumed the year to be 11 minutes and 14 seconds longer than it really is, the dates "crawled" through the centuries away from the position that he gave them, until by 1582 they were 14 days out of place. January 1 had advanced almost to the middle of the January marked out by Caesar. In attempting to correct this discrepancy, Pope Gregory turned the calendar back, not to its position in Caesar's day, but to its position at the time of the Church Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D. when the calendar had already crawled forward four days. Had Pope Gregory made a complete correction, January 1 would have fallen on the spring equinox (March 21). The 25th of March was usual date among most Christian peoples in Mediaeval days. In Anglo-Saxon England, however, the 25th of December was New Year Day. At the Norman Conquest, owing, it is believed, to the coincidence of his coronation being arranged for that date, William the Conqueror, ordered that the year should start on the 1st of January. But later England began her year with the rest of Christendom on the 25th of March. The Gregorian calendar (1582) which restored the 1st of January to its position as New Year's Day was accepted by all Catholic countries at once, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden about 1700 but not until 1753 by England.

The Starting Place.

The year is a repetition of the same months and days, and can best be thought of as a circle. A trip around a circle can start at any point and similarly the year could be thought of as starting on any day. In fact, throughout the past, different people have started the year in all four of the seasons.

In the Gregorian calendar this date occurs 12 days earlier than in the Julian; thus New Year's Day is the English 13th of January.

The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Persians began their year at the Autumnal Equinox (September 21) and the Greeks until the 5th Century B.C., at the Winter Solstice (December 21). The ancient Romans once celebrated

BIG HULKING BRUTE

MR. GRIMMITT'S DESCRIPTION OF A SMUGGLER.

"A big hulking brute like defendant should not go in for smuggling, he should find work to do," remarked Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmitt at the Central Second Court this morning, when he charged a Chinese man, before Mr. E. H. Williams with not having paid duty on a quantity of tobacco.

Giving the facts, Mr. Grimmitt said that the defendant was arrested in Connaught Road West at about 7 o'clock this morning. He had four packets of tobacco in a shoe box, which had a lid on. Four other packets were found concealed in his girdle.

Defendant: I was carrying it for a friend.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

ad the beginning of the year on the 31st of December, but Caesar, by the adoption of the Julian calendar, postponed it to the 1st of January. The Jews have always reckoned their civil year from the first day of the month of Tishri (September 6—October 5) but their ecclesiastical year begins at the spring equinox (March 21).

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Christian Era.

In the year 527 the evidence as to the time of Christ's birth was not very dependable, and it is now believed by many scholars that the calculations on which the Christian Era was based were in error by from three to seven years. The new year therefore is called 1931 not because it is known to be 1900th and 31st year since the birth of Christ, but because a monk named Dionysius Exiguus wrongly calculated the birth year. If the present year bore its strictly proper label it would probably be numbered between 1934 and 1938 A.D.—United Press.

SHOOTING OF NURSE CAVELL.

Vain Efforts to Stop Tragedy.

AMBASSADOR'S DIARY.

Brussels, Nov. 21.

Fresh light is thrown to-day on the Nurse Cavell tragedy by the publication for the first time of an extract from the diary of the Marquis de Villalobar, who, as Spanish Ambassador in Brussels during the War, played a prominent part in connection with the great drama.

The Marquis de Villalobar relates how Mr. Hugh Gibson, then First Secretary to the American Legation in Brussels, called on him on the night before the execution in state of great distress, and how they went together to see Baron von der Lancken, the German Director of Political Affairs.

Baron von der Lancken told the Marquis that he had spoken to the Acting Governor about the matter, but that General von Sauberzweig was resolved to put Miss Cavell to death and that nothing would turn him from this course. The Marquis had a long conversation along with the Baron, and declared that he was convinced that if the Englishwoman was executed all Great Britain, and, indeed, the whole British Empire, would rise to a man against Germany.

"He Wants To Kill Her."

Baron von der Lancken said that he realised all this, but that General von Sauberzweig was not to be moved—"He wants to kill her."

At last the Marquis persuaded the Baron to have one more interview with the implacable General. In twenty minutes he returned, and told the Marquis that it was hopeless. He was very much moved, and said that the General, who had already gone to bed, had received him most courteously.

The Marquis then made his final throw. He suggested to the Baron that he should telephone the Emperor, whose headquarters were not far distant. Baron von der Lancken was stupefied at such a suggestion and kept on repeating, "Telephone the Emperor. But one can't telephone the Emperor."

The Marquis tells how the Baron came to see him a few weeks later, and informed him that when the Emperor learned of the execution he was very angry, and reprimanded those who had permitted it to take place. He gave orders that in future no woman was to be executed during the campaign.

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